The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously re-

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HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 18, 1900.

People.

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SEATTLE, WASH.

VOL. IX.-NO. 47.

Proudly Enters the Municipal Field of Battle.

Revolutionary up to the Handle.

fiatform, Ticket, Attitude and Tactics Ring With the Clear Notes of Proletarian Class-Conscious Intelligence. -Clear the Way, for We Are Coming, Clear the Way !-

SEATTLE, Wash, Feb. 2 .- Sunday, January 28th, was a historic date in the city of Seattle. Then, for the first time n its history, did the Socialist Labor Party in this city meet in convention and nominate a full municipal ticket spon a working class platform. Our Party is the first to hold its convention. We fire the first gun.

Promptly at 10 o'clock, Comrade William H. Walker, secretary of Section Seattle, opened the convention, and read the call. Comrade Raymond Blaine was made temporary chairman, and Comrade Blumer temporary secre-Committees were elected on credentials, order of business and platform and resolutions. Adjournment was then taken until 11.30 a.m.

Upon reassembling the Committee on Credentials reported all the wards of the city represented, and thirty-four delegates entitled to seats. Comrade Walter Walker was then elected permanent chairman and Comrade Blumer permanent secretary. The Committee on Platform and Resolutions (W. S. Dalton, chairman) then made its report. report, after being slightly mended, was accepted by the convention. Following is the

PLATFORM.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions made the following report as the municipal platform of the Socialist

ine municipal platform of the Socialist Labor Party, which was adopted: "The Socialist Labor Party of Seattle, in convention assembled, indoreses the platform, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America. We indorse and ap-prove of the straightforward course of our national organ Tuy Property 61 our national organ, THE PEOPLE, 61
Beekman street, New York, and pledge
our support to THE DAILY PEOPLE.
"As the political organization."

our support to The Dally People.

"As the political organization of the working class, we recognize the necessity of aggressive trades unions that fight for working class interests only. Therefore we heartily indorse the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

WHEREAS. Class interest and class politics are inseparable, divide as they may on trifling issues, the labor fleecers are always united on the question of labor fleecing. So-called 'independent' or 'citizens' ' movements are only the efforts of cunning political tricksters to blind and divide the working class.

"RESOLVED, That we call on the workers to shun all such factions and parties of the capitalist class, and to support the only party that stands for working class interests—the Socialist

"WHEREAS. The franchises for street liways in Seattle have been corruptly tranted to private corporations, and the people robbed of their rights by the collical tools of the capitalist class h the city council,

DLVED, That w e demand the un conditional recovery by the city of all municipal franchises, rights and propty that have been alienated from the People, and that the wage-earners emalar work, lighting plants, etc., shall berate the same in the interest of the serking class, according to the followprinciples: (1) The employees to t their own superintendents and men. (2) No wage worker to reless than \$3 per day; the day shall exceed eight hours. (3) A portion the profits to be divided among the ters; another portion to be set as a pension fund for aged or dis-discharged for political reasons. (5) ions of fares and improved ser-

HEREAS. The capitalist class robs worker of the wealth he creates and sies him the opportunity of employhimself, and then brutally imprisons for being unemployed, and forces to break stones with a ball and

n on his limbs. SOLVED. That in the name of the wing class we protest against this that inflicted on us by the 'respectcriminals who rule us, and we mand the immediate repeal of all than and vagrancy ordinances, and enactment of an ordinance guaran-Ractment of an ordinance guaran-the employment of all unem-d workers by the city at \$3 per

WEEKLAS, The mere right to vote candidates who, when elected, may as they please during their term e, is a mere burlesque of de-

CHOLVED. That, in accordance with undamental principles of the So-t Labor Party, the referendum, lative and imperative mandate, of the control of th such resolutions as they may adopt, and shall promptly resign his office if his recall is demanded by a majority vote of the party in Seattle.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.

"We demand that the city charter be amended as follows: "Whenever three (3) per cent. of the duly qualified electors of the city shall petition for the submission of any measure to be voted on by the people, it shall be the duty of the city officials to call an election for said purpose; when a majority of the people vote in favor of any measure at such an election, it shall become law and be subject

to no veto.
"We demand the establishment of a we demand the establishment of a city medical department, so that com-petent medical attendance may be had at cost, or free when necessary. "The city to establish and maintain

a city fuel store, fuel to be sold at cost.
"The city to furnish in convenient localities as many commodious bath houses as may be needed, the use of the same to be free to the public.

"The city to acquire possession of land within its boundaries and erect thereon comfortable houses for the workers, to be rented at permanent rentals calculated on cost of building, annual repairs and administrative ex-

"We demand the immediate erection of enough school buildings to comfortably accommodate all the children of school age in Seattle; that enough additional teachers, janitors, etc., be employed to conduct same, and that the wages of all school employees be not less than \$75 per month for twelve months; that all children of school age be compelled to attend school, and that they be furnished, when necessary, with free text books, free meals, free clothing and free car rides.
"We demand the enactment of an

ordinance making it a felony for an employer of labor to employ children of school age."

The report of the Committee on Aldermanic Nominations was adopted, and the candidates for other offices named without contest.

The following

was then nominated:
Mayor—Jacob B. Olcovich.
Corporation Counsel—W. S. Dalton.
Comptroller—Raymond Bland.
Treasurer—Sev. M. Dehly.

Councilmen-at-large—A. O. LINSCOTT, WILLIAM H. WALKER. Councilmen:

ouncilmen:
First Ward—DAVID KETUS.
Second Ward—C. S. KAUFFMAN.
Third Ward—W. J. PHIPPS.
FORTH WARD—D. RODNICK.
Fifth WARD—WALTER WALKER.
Sixth WARD—CHARLES HAMBERT.
Seventh WARD—HENRY BLUMER.
Ninth WARD—JOHN W. ULONETTE.
A Campular committee of five we

A campaign committee of five was then elected, and after singing the "Workingmen's Marseillaise" the con-vention adjourned sine die.

Section Seattle is in the habit of holding enthusiastic propoganda meetings, but the meeting held in the evening probably eclipsed any heretofore held by us. After music by our own orchestra (and she's a good one), the "Marseillaise" was sung with a will. John W. Ulonette, a young speaker who promises to make his march in the working class movement, then made a short address, after which Comrade poet laureat of the working class, de-livered the address of the evening, on "Barbarism and Civilization," closing with a scathing denunciation of the capitalist class, and the recitation of his own poem, "Boor-zhwa, the Pig That Talks Like a Man." The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for the So-cialist Labor Party.

It is true that movements make men, but it is equally true that men make movements. That we have here in the practically undeveloped, middle-class State of Washington a movement that is purely proletarian is no accident. That must be ascribed to the fact that the leading spirits of the movement here are men, manly men, enthusiastic men, DETERMINED, revolutionary Socialists. With such war horses of the party here as Comrades Dr. T. J. Dean and Walter Walker, with such eloquent defenders of the proletariat as Comrades Thomas Lawry, W. S. Dalton and W. J. Martin, have we won the respect here not only of the working class, but even of the capitalist press.

Duluth S. A. P. Municipal Vote.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 9.—Our vote in the municipal elections held on the 6th inst., rose to 213 for Mayor, 178 for Edward Kriz, for Alderman 6th Ward, and 42 for Julius Dworschak, for Alderman 2d Ward. This shows a healthy increase. The vote in 1898 stood, in Duluth, Hammond, for Governor, 72; Kriz for Congress, 56.

Our 213 this year may go still higher when the official count is made. We have reason to believe votes have been cast for the S. L. P., which are as yet unrecorded. Our vote is an ideal Socialist vote, solid as Gibraltar and class conscious to the backbone. Consider-ing the tremendous opposition we had in the combined fusion; "citizens" and "taxpayers," labor fakirs, we did remarkably well. It was the tax-payers campaign from beginning to end. Had' the Kangaroos only been here! The S. L. P. was the means of smashing the "confusion" forces, and influencing many voters, who, not willing yet to ac-cept the S. L. P., stayed away from the The Republican slipped in by 6 majority.

Soul.

Confession of Past Errors—A Remarkable Vocalulary Illustrating the Blight of Capitalism. — Utopian Socialism and Practical Socialism.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 1 .-- At an agitation meeting, held by the Section, Comrade Charles De Silva delivered an address, many of the points of which were very telling. He said in substance:

"Owing to the present miserable social conditions, I was taken out of school and placed in a factory at a tender age, instead of going through college, as I should have done. Therefore, I ask you to overlook any grammatical errors I may make. My father was displaced by machinery, so he carried the dinner to me, instead of my carrying the dinner to him. Under Socialism there will be no such "carrying of dinners," because four hours of work will keep us in comfort if not in luxury. The boy will then be able to go through college and become a useful member of society.

"Under the present conditions a boy of sixteen has better chances than has a man of thirty. Even if the vast army of the unemployed was put to work under the present system, all the foreign markets that might be opened up would not relieve the glut. Under Socialism, when there is more wealth than we know what to do with, the people would all take a grand holiday till more products were needed; but under capitalism, the more and faster we produce the surer we are to starve as unemployed.

"I was blind, also, once. I used to sell my vote to the different candidates. The candidate who bought my vote was my bell-wether. He led me into saloons my bell-weiter. He led me into satoons and filled my pockets with cigars. I marched through mud and rain, and shouted myself hourse for him. But when he was elected he did not even notice me 'again—till next campaign. Surely, the wool was pulled over my eyes, then. But now the Socialist Labor Party, is my light house, and under its Party is my light-house, and under its watchful eye I shall remain until victory crowns our efforts.

"'What is the essential difference between Utopian and Modern Socialism?'
The first is a lofty ideal; the second soundly practical. Utopian Socialism is simply an enterprise on the part of certain individuals to reconstruct so-city according to an ideal. It appeals to sentiment. Modern Socialism, on the other hand, appeals to men's brains, to their self-interest. It does not, however, apeal to all men: only to the working class, the oppressed ones. Some say that 'sentiment rules the world,' but the Socialist says that 'material interests determine man's action, individu-ally and collectively.

"Under this awful capitalist system a cynical dictionary springs up—the unnatural definitions in which we are prompted by the misery we see all about us. Here are a few samples: 'Creation: a failure'; Life: a bore'; 'Man: a fraud'; 'Woman: a fraud and a bore combined'; 'Beauty: a deception'; 'Love: a disease'; 'Marriage: a mistake'; 'A child: a nuisance'; 'Good: hypocrisy'; 'the Devil: a fable'; 'Evil: delectation'; wistom: seinsnness; 'Happiness: a delusion'; 'Friendship: humbug'; 'Generosity: imbecility.' Were we not happier when we were monkeys? Under Socialism, when everybody is owner of the mean of the mea the means of production, when everyone has equal opportunities for enjoy-ing the benefits of civilization, who will then think of such definitions for the noblest terms in language?

"The capitalists' next move will be to enlist the wage slaves as soldiers are now enlisted—to serve so many years, if not sooner discharged. If a man quit work then it will be 'desertion,' and when he combined with others it would be 'mutiny,' and punishable as such. Now, fellow-workers, you may expect this if the present conditions last much longer. When the capitalists control Congress so completely as to have it pass such a bill, you may get ready to wake up some morning to find yourselves chattel slaves

"Read our platform for yourselves. See where your interest lies. Vote yourself into the courts, the legislature and behind the guns generally—and that you can only do by voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party."

In the economic organization of labor In the economic organization of labor known as trade unionism, the Socialists see not only a logical development of the class struggle (and a sufficient proof in itself of the evistence of that struggle, which is sometimes foolishly or knavishly denied, but also and above all a first manifestation of that class spirit, class consciousness, class solidar ity, which the wage-working people must fully acquire before they can achieve their complete emancipation.—From "Attitude of the S. L. P. Toward Trander Unione" Trades Unions.'

If this paper is being sent to you without More anon next week.

LOUIS DWORSCHAK.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

The receipt of a sample copy of the properties of the prope

From a Suffering Proletarian Labor Fakir James Whitehead of Fall River Turns Tail.

The Lorraine Mill Operatives Being Redeemed from his Plutches, he Turns up Lonsdale, is Worsted, Challenged, he Accepts and then Crawls Out.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6.-On the 17th of last month Comrade Charles Kroll, of the Rhode Island District, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, spoke before a meeting of the Lorraine Mill operatives, at which Matt. Hart, of New Bedford, was also present. Hart had talked to the operatives before, and he had been requested to come to the meeting prepared to organize the operatives into the National Federation of Textile workers, of which he is president. As a result of a meeting had with the executive committee of the temporary organization that had been formed, Comrade Kroll was given permission to appear before the meeting when Hart was there. The comrade took advantage of the opportunity, and his presence took the starch out of Hart. After about twenty minutes of floundering about Hart sat down, and Comrade Kroll went at it hammer and tongs. The textile workers apparently liked what Kroll had to say so well that when his half-hour was up they told him to keep on, which he did for an hour and ten minutes. The result, as you perhaps already know, was that by a vote of 70 to 9, taken three days after, they decided to join the Alliance. Squirming Under New Trade-Union-

This, no doubt, must have made the fakirs wild, and, in addition, the fact that Kroll had handled the whole gang without gloves, showing up their dirty records, and exposing Hart right before the very people that they had so firmly expected would soon become their dupes, must have been worse than wormwood. A few days later, at the meeting in Lonsdale, the whole gang Whitehead, Hart, Hibbert and four or he others who ran the alleged l'ederation—were on deck. The moment they spotted Comrade Kroll they grew wild. When the meeting was called to order the chairman requested all present who were not strikers to leave the ent who were not strikers to leave the room; Comrade Kroll did not budge; one of the strikers moved that everybody be allowed to remain, but the chairman refused to entertain the motion, stating that it was the request of the gentlemen of the executive board

of the gentlemen of the executive board that all outsiders should leave. The comrade thereupon spoke up, and told them that if the "gentlemen" really wished to get rid of him, and would state so, he would leave the room, then there would be no objection to the others remaining. This brought out some applause in Kroll's favor, and so Whitehead jumped up and declared that Whitehead jumped up and declared that Kroll was "the very man of all men whom he wished to have remain." He said Kroll had been slandering his character, and he hoped Kroll would be given an oportunity to state his slanders "before him instead of behind his back." To show his willingness to do so, Kroll immediately took off his coat and prepared to stay waiting for any more formale invitation. But his presence was like a red rag before a bull. One after another as the above named visiting crew of Labor Fakirs were introduced, they had to take a whack at the comrade, who listened quietly, and they warned the strikers not to have anything to do with him. During all this time Kroll said noth-

ing, patiently waiting for the opportunity to speak. When at last all the business had been transacted, one of the weaver comrades moved that Kroll be given the floor. Some moved that the meeting adjourn; the motion was lost by an overwhelming majority, but the chairman declared it carried. This raised a fearful hubbub. Kroll at-tempted to speak, but Whitehead and his gang tried to prevent him. After a time Kroll succeeded in making himself heard, and he charged Whitehead with being a coward and dared him to meet him in debate. Whitehead clutched at that like a drowning man at a straw. "just what he wanted." he at a straw, "just what he wante said, he had "to catch a train," would meet Kroll in Fall River and with that he and his gang cleared out. When he had gone we succeeded in getting the audience back into their seats; they elected a new chairman, and then Kroll landed them for all he was worth on the perverseness and crookedness of the pure and simple Labor Fakir, and the necessity of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as the only sane and honorable trade organization of the working class.

The Challenge.

Following up the attack upon these deceivers of the working class, Com-rade Kroll issued the following chal-lenge to Whitehead, which was published in the Fall River papers in full:

lished in the Fall River papers in full:

Providence, R. I., Feb. 3, 1900.
Mr. James Whitehead, Fall River, Mass.

Sir—I have at various times and places in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, publicly made statements that reflect on your career as a labor leader. These statements that I have made I am prepared to substantiate.

My presence at the meeting of the Lonsdale strikers last Sunday seemed to have an electric effect upon you and your colleagues, who were with you on the platform. So much so were with you on the platform. So much so that you repeated no less than six times during the course of the meeting that you hoped I would be given an opportunity to speak and state my charges against you. When one of the strikers moved that I be granted the floor,

incidentally remarking that if I were not given a chance immediately, you would be running away to catch a train, you jumped up and declared you "would stay all night if necessary." Yet, when after two and a half hours of patient waiting and much wrangling. I was at last given an opportunity, you interrupted me several times, and with the aid of your co-misleaders of labor, attempted to break up the meeting. I branded your conduct as cowardly in the extreme, and dared you to meet me in debate in your own bailiwick, Fall River, on the merits of the organization you represent, I agreeing, if you would, to pay all expenses. You accepted, and during the confusion created by yourself and your henchmen, ran away "to catch a train." a very common trick among a certain class of supposed labor leaders. I, however, stood my ground, and upon your departure told the audience the very things you did not dare to hear.

Now, sir, to keep you to your word. I have engaged the Mulespinners' hall for Sunday, engaged the Mulespinners' hall so House, at a clock p. m. If you fail to appear, we and the workingmen of Fall River will know what conclusion to come to.

CHARLES KROLL.

Now, after all his brag and bluster,

Now, after all his brag and bluster, after having declared at a large meeting of the Lonsdale operatives that a debate with Kroli was "just what he wanted," Mr. Whitehead now turns tail; he refuses to debate. His reasons are typical:

Why should I debate with Mr. Kroil? I am as good a Socialist as he, and better than many who are going around preaching. But I am not of that kind of Socialists that vilify a man's character. Why should he call me a "political trickster?" That's personal. I'm not personal; I don't call him such names," etc., etc.

Thus this fraud of long standing in the Labor Movement now stands exposed, and can register his first knock-out, preliminary to the final knock-out that awaits him and his ilk.

Capitalist Charity.

New York, Feb. 11.—A few days ago I stumbled, in "St. Nicholas," upon a passage which is a worthy commentary on the fraud who wrote it, and the system of production that rendered its writing possible. Here it is:

"The church....had started a plan for a free kindergarten and day nursory, to which poor working-women might bring their-dittle children and leave them to be cared for while they were away at their daily labor. It was a beautiful charity, the salvation of helpless little ones from untold miseries, and the ladies of the parish took it up enthusiastically." Ah! kind, benevolent, philanthropic

soils, to interest themselves in "poor workingwomen's children." Surely, capitalists are not all bad, since they wish to save "little ones from untold miseries." Behold, ye lying blasphem-ing Socialists, and henceforth hold your

But let us look a little deeper than the surface. Beauty is only skin deep: let us see what the rest of it looks like. This paragraph is a veritable response of Apollo—fraught with hidden mean-ing for those who choose to seek for it.

In the first place, let us see the reason for this so-called charity. Think you that these free kindergartens and day nurseries are instituted because the worthy capitalist pities the wretched lot of the "helpless little ones"? Think you that the capitalist is actuated by motives of compassion? Think you that the death-shriek of the little innocent whose life is crushed out by the wheels of a trolley car moves his sympathetic heart, and he endows a day

sympathetic heart, and he endows a day nursery to keep others from meeting the same fate? Not in the least.

Now for the real motive. The proletariat all over the world are awakening to the fact that the capitalists are an unnecessary evil. Slowly but surely the truth is dawning upon them that the idler class is a degrading burden on the back of humanity; that the sooner it is cast off the earth, the sun will shipe brighter and the birds sing will shine brighter and the birds sing sweeter for very joy. And this awakening, this dawning

strikes terror to the flinty hearts of the vampires. They realize that unless they give a new impulse to the fagged-out notion that the bosses are indispen-sible to the workers, the scales will soon fall from the eyes of the masses, and they will be sent kiting into Eter-nity. Therefore they call on their nity. Therefore they call on their obedient hirelings, the ministers, parsons, etc., to concoct such schemes of "Christian charity," as church sociables, free pictures, free music, free kinder gartens, and so on down the list. Pretty things these, with which to fill the aching voids under the threadbare vests of the misguided many who toll in ab-ject misery that the few may live in rotter luxury.

Workingmen, strike for your own! Seize the instruments of production and distribution, and being in control of these, procure for yourselves the whole loaf, instead of the stale crumbs now doled out to you by your "brothers," the capitalists.

Y. S. P.

Change of Date.

On account of the strict enforcement of the Sunday law in this city, Branches Hoboken are compelled to hold their festival the proceeds of which go to the Campaign Fund, one day sooner than the first contemplated, that is on Satur-day evening, Feb. 24th, instead of Sunday, Feb. 25th.

Class interests and class politics are inseparable. True, the interests of in-dividual capitalists are necessarily various and conflicting. Two gold-bugs, for instance, may differ on the tariff. The same business man who professes allegiance to a certain party on national issues may quite consistently vote for the other party on municipal questions. the other party on municipal questions. All capitalists, however, are united—and so, therefore, are their parties—on the fundamental principle of all capitalistic policy, that "labor must be fleeced"; for if there were no fleece, there could be no contest as to its division between the fleecers.—From "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Program of the S. L. P."

UNDER FIRE.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Socialist Councilmen on the Breech in New Britain.

Class Struggle In Council.

Labor Skinning Capitalist Aldermen Led by Orson F. Curtis, Making Frantic Efforts to Rid themselves of the Socialist Thorn in the Side of the Municipal Government.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., Feb. 8 .- The fight being waged by the Socialist members of the city government is having a telling effect, not alone on the capitalist class, but chiefly upon the working class.

Every time a chance is given them the Socialists show up the rottenness existing in our municipality, and this, of course, makes the capitalist representatives wild; every opportunity is taken advantage of to prove that the Republicans and Democrats are but representatives of the capitalist class, and many an opportunity is given.

Councilman Patrick is the chief thorn in the side of the robber class of this city, and against him all their splean is vented. As is usual in municipal bodies, the mode of procedure is in violation, or has been, of the rules governing a deliberative body, such violation being made necessary by the continual stealing and log-rolling carried on in such bodies. Since the advent of the Socialists, however, in this city, things have changed; there are no more midnight conferences and back alley schemes rushed through the Council; a halt has been called upon such capitalist tricks; therefore, are the Demos and Repubs sick.

Chief among those who feel their wings clipped is one Orson F. Curtis, Alderman from the Third Ward; large contractor and skinner of labor. Hall-ing from the aristocratic (?) part of the city, he poses as being possessed of all

city, he posses as being possessed of all the civic virtues, yet is never backward in "pushing a good thing along."

This gentleman, representing, as he does, the tax-dodgers and other unsavory characters, is always anxious to have the matter of rectifying our "crude methods" of assessing property left severely alone.

"crude methods" of assessing property left severely alone.

It is notorious that those whom Curtis represents, the rich and lazy, are in the habit of being assessed at \$10,000, while they own over \$100,000 worth of property. Curtis himself admitted this is so; on the other hand, many workingmen who were cajoled into buying a "little home" on time, are finding the taxes so high that they cannot pay them; all this is a scheme, on the part of Mr. Curtis and the other employers to "cajole" the workers out of their "little homes," which they have such nice looking mortgage plasters on, and make them take an interest in taxation. In behalf of those who suffer from

In behalf of those who suffer from such open-faced robbery, Patrick in-troduced, at the last meeting of the Council, a resolution, the intent of which was to compel the proper assessment of property, and thus prevent the high-handed robbery now going on.

Mr. Curtis thereupon, "in the interest of honesty and good government," after admitting the facts to be as stated by Patrick moved that the resolution.

by Patrick, moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed. Alderman Sparks rose to also oppose

Mayor, fearing that his good friend, Curtis's motion might be forgotten, said: "Councilman Sparks, the motion is not seconded." Sparks thereupon sat down, and the Mayor turned toward the capitalist side, his actions plainly showing his desire to have the motion to postpone seconded. Thereupon another capitalist henchman, Pinches by name, seconded the motion.

The action of the Mayor was so alto-

gether unparliamentary, and disclosed such willingness on his part to violate the ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies; also as the act in this particular was but one of a series reaching back for some time, Councilman Patrick arose and protested against the Mayor taking a member off the floor to secure

a second for a motion.

Mayor Webster said he had always tried to act fairly, and thought Councilman Patrick's remarks undeserved.

Then the motion to postpone indefin-itely was put and carried by a vote of At this juncture, Mr. Curtis, smarting

under the whipping his class had re-ceived and the admissions he had been forced to make, rose and moved that Councilman Patrick withdraw his "offensive remarks" made about Mayor Webster.

Councilman Patrick said he was not cognizant of having said anything offen-sive, and consequently had nothing to withdraw. He did not mind, he said, if the Council did pass another vote of censure on him, he was standing by his rights, and would continue to stand by them.

The resolution was then pressed, Councilman Patrick demanded an aye and nay vote.

The clerk commenced calling the roll. and several members had voted, when Councilman Wiegand asked to be ex-cused from voting.

cused from voting.

Curtis then moved that Wiegand be compelled to vote. The Major, on a point of order, declared the motion out of order, because the vote was in pro-

(Continued on Page 4.)

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	18,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	88,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	07 004
	STREET, STREET

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs By the known rules of ancient liberty, When straight a barbarous noise environs me, Of ewis and cuckoos, asses, apes, and dogs. MILTON.

TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE.

Out of the turmoil that capitalist conflicting interests have thrown the State of Kentucky into, there are rising to view facts thick as clusters of grape that are bound to tear to shreds the delusions behind which capitalist brigandage conceals its true features.

We have already commented on the fact that the Kentucky troubles are making an exhibition of the alleged "Law and Order" pretences of capitalism. Out of the din of "Law" and the turmoil of "Order" in Kentucky, now rises another monumental fact that, by throwing a calcium light upon capitalist political practices, allows a clear insight behind the pretences of the "Democracy" being a party hostile to the "Republican," and vice versa. The insight gained demonstrates with cumulative evidence that the capitalist class is one, and that both the Democratic and the Republican party are but the political manifestations of this class-The tell-tale fact referred to is this:

As is well known, the whole Kentucky trouble hinges on the capitalist issue of "Monopoly" and "Anti-Monopoly"; that the "Monopoly" element is represented by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, while the "Anti-Monopoly" element is made up of the small property-holding middle class; and, finally, that the political party upholding the "Monopoly" banner is the Republican party, while the Democratic party is the political body around which the "Anti-Monopoly" hosts are marshalled. This is all well known, and was made clear in last week's issue. Now, then, following the reasoning that the political understrappers of capitalism insinuate by their political gabble, it would follow that only dyed-in-the-wool Republicans could be back of the Republican claimant to the Governorship, the militia-wielding Taylor. And yet, not so. Taylor, the Republican; Taylor, the upholder of the "noble Republican colors" against the "smutty rag of the Democracy"; Taylor, the "Republican champion," is doing battle behind the "Monopolist" entrenchments of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company; the General-in-Chief, Field Marshal, or Supreme Commander of these "Monopolist" entrenchments, under whose orders Taylor is operating is the president of the Louisville & Nashthis president? Surely some Republican thorough-paced capitalist: surely some worthy, distinguished in the Republican camp, a life-long upholder of the "noble Republican colors" and lifelong condemner of the "smutty rag of Democracy"; surely-but why keep our readers longer in suspense? This president is THE DEMOCRAT LIFE-LONG DEM-OCBAT, RAMPANT DEMOCRAT, MR. AUGUST BELMONT!!

When some nine years ago there was "trouble" with miners in Idaho, the Republican President obeyed orders from the Democrat Belmont, who owned the mines, and he sent the Federal troops to settle the strike; when shortly afterwards there was "trouble" with the East Tennessee miners, the Democratic Governor of Tennessee obeyed orders from the Republican Tom Platt, who owned the mines, and sent the militia post-haste to settle that "trouble"; and so forth, and so on.

The Republican and the Democratic party are not hostile political institutions; they are but pulsations of one and the same institution and class, to wit, the capitalist system and the capitalist class. The show of "war" is kept up between the two so as to divide the ranks of the working class on Election Day, and thereby eliminate the workers as political factors.

To understand and realize this fact, on the part of the workers is tantamount to such solidification of their ranks as will be tantamount to turning the tables upon the capitalists and eliminating the capitalist class as a factor in the political and economic

THE PRESS.

Modern Fraudulent Traffic in "Relics." -On the Dally People.

DRACUT, Mass., Feb. 12 .-- Workingmen should support their own press, not the trades union sheets that live on the black-mailed advertisements of barrooms, and the ability of their editors to keep the workers in line when "brothers" Capital and Labor fall out, but the Socialist press, which stands firmly and unswervingly upon class issues. It is not an honorable attitude for a man to support a paper every line of which breathes its contempt for, and its antagonism to, him. The newspapers, without exception, use their force to without exception, use their force to check-mate and foil all real attempts on the part of the working class to better its condition. They are a tremendous power, and the public opinion which they are to "mold" is carefully dictated by the class in power. That class is not the working class, and, as we understand the nature of the struggle which grees on we must realize that the which goes on, we must realize that we can expect nothing from the capitalist press. We, ourselves, must have our own press, in order that current events may be written up from the correct standpoint. The only papers that are fit to read, the only papers in which the news is not twisted and distorted,

are the Socialist publications.

Treason to Labor Glorified.

The ethics of periodical literature are oth wrong and vicious. In a recent number of a popular ten-cent magazine, number of a popular ten-cent magazine, much purchased by working men, there are two significant articles. The first is an instalment, illustrated by some hideous colored pictures, of a "deep, reverential" life of Christ. This "Life of the Master" is the first and most prominent article in the magazine. The last one in it is a short story in which the heroism of scabbing and the great rewards for this treachery are painted in glowing colors. It relates how, during a strike, a young fellow was allowed to risk his life in bringing freight through. He did it successfully, and was amply rewarded.

The average author believes himself

wonderfully religious and tender if he commences the third person singular, masculine, with a capital letter. The introduction of a few archaic forms in spelling and grammer. help out the illusion wonderfully. Thus Watson (Ian Maclaren), who is "doing" the master for popular use, continually employs such forms as "holpen" "unto," etc., and always places the object before the verb when he wishes to be particularly effective. The inversion is the only mark of piety some religious writers have. Now, the known facts in the life of Christ can be summed up in a few or Christ can be summed up in a few paragraphs: the history of his time in a small volume. Thus, when a man has a contract for a folio, a quarto, or a se-ries of papers to run for a year in a magazine, he must resort to phrasespinning. It is not reverence in a man to pad out a very few facts with a great deal of gush and blather. No very surprising amount of reverence is shown in ladling out this tommyrot by the yard. Watson, known as the author of very foolish books on Scottish life brings to his task the methods of the genuine book hack. He has his eye at all times on the fact that he is to dish up so many words for so much money. The traffic is not as honest even as that of the men in the middle ages who made spikes that they might sell them as nails of the true cross, or who did an enormous business in any old splinters they might have on hand as pieces of the Noah's ark. To-day the publishers of papers and magazines, anxious to stand in well with the ruling class, furnish a glut of weak sentimentalism, or badly perverted history and padding as reli-gion. It is for the purpose of keeping the masses humble. They have but to look at the Carpenter of Nazareth, the Tent-maker of Tarsus and the Fisherman of Galilee, and the fact that the building trades have got it in the neck, the weavers—they are not exactly tentmakers, but they will do for an illustra-tion—live under conditions that are a pretty fair example of what hell must be, and the New England fishermen die in shoals, will seem matters of little im-portance, and be overlooked.

The man who protests is of more importance than the ones, though numer ous, who turn the other cheek. We might read some good lessons for to-day in the history of early Christianity, but it takes a Socialist to put the matter on its correct footing. Living men, living issues, necessities with us at present, are the ones to which we should attend. The crass and impotent "humantiarian-irm" of our popular theology can never atone for the basis of wrong and decep-

Humanity Scorned.

The story has a close connection with the so-called life. In fact, it is of more importance than the life. Literature in which the workingmen figure is very popular. It takes but little acquaint-ance with it to understand from what point it is written, and what interests it protects. Sometimes, rarely, very rarely, an exceptional book like Alton Lock will appear, but even in this case, the principal merit lies in the fact that it preserves for us a picture of condi-tions, of men, and of the ways they used not in the fact that it draws any great conclusion or intends to teach any valu-able lesson. Books in which the "herd" has a place are a standing insult to every intelligent working man. Yet I have seen very few protests from them. I venture to assert that the heroism of over half the workers who figure in popular literature consists in the fact that they scabbed a job under difficulties, or else helped to break up a strike. The major part of the other half is devoted to men who succeeded in beating their fellows. fellows.

Those acquainted with the books printed in the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries will re member that when the name of the su-preme being is mentioned, it is always written L—, or G—, but when a most oprobrious epithet is applied to a woman, and writers spoke freely at that time, it was written in full, usually in italics or small capitals. In the first instance the writer was treating his subject with "due reverence," in the second he simply betrayed THE REAL ATTITUDE OF HIS TIME AND GENERATION TOWARDS WOMEN. She was no more, and she deserved no better titles than the foul words applied to her. So, to-day, the writers still use blanks and dashes in a

spirit of sacredness, but the only really sacred thing on earth—THE HUMAN BEING—is commended for its baser actions, and is worthy of a heroic place only when it is treacherous and un-worthy. Future generations will read our literature in this light. They will understand from it the estimation in which the working class was held; they which the working class was near, they will read, as we now read, the earlier works, and comprehend the woman's position, and will no doubt ask themselves, "What did the scorned and villified workers do about this?"

Rum and Bibles. There is one thing we can do: make our own literature, have our own press, support our papers, and allow the gut-ter-snipe authors and publishers to revel in their unsold wares. Their morality is low enough, but their "sacredness" covers a multitude of sips. I notice in one weekly publication an advertise-ment of several religious books, "In His Steps" among them. In the next col umn are several advertisements of abortion remedies. These two columns typif the capitalist morality; they are paral-lel to "Rum and Bibles."

Workingmen, put an end to this. M. L. F.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" is, and feels itself, in a hole, with the wind blowing upon it from all sides. In answer to long counts in the dictment against it by the affidavits of Section New York, S. L. P., one of which was that, up to the time of the "Volkszeitung's" affidavits (January 10), it had not yet sent to the Idaho miners the moneys collected since last April for them, it now comes out with a photograph of a receipt that is intended to befool its beer-sodden constituents, BUT THAT PROVES THE PARTY'S POINT: the receipt is dated JANUARY 22. There are a few other photographs of P. O. money orders, but they prove nothing, except to idiots.

In the meantime the public is expecting some more confirmatory photographs; for instance, on the "Volkszeitung's" ridiculously small and sinking circulation, belying the false figures that it gets advertisements by, etc., etc.

More on Label.

Confirmatory Evidence Furnished by St Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22.-That answer in the Letter Box of this week to C. S. J. Washington, D. C., hits the nail on the head. Our cigarmakers' Blue Label is a swindle on us of the rank and file.

There are many sides from which the Union Label can be viewed, and from these sides only one conclusion can be reached. That the label is a failure is beyond question, and amongst its most ardent supporters its failure is acknow

ledged. One of the proofs which can best be cited is the large number of cheap cigars which are now in the masket. In this city cheap cigars are on the increase to an alarming extent. We have a label committee, and they devote their efforts to finding a market for IGARS MANUFACTURED IN TEMEMENT HOUSE BEDROOMS BY THEIR UNCLES, THEIR FATHERS OR BROTHERS-IN-LAW. At a union meeting one night a mem-ber found fault with a member of the Isabel Committee for pushing the tene-ment-made cigars of his brother-in-law, when the accused Label Committee member jumped up and said that he was doing nothing different from the rest of the Committee; that they were all booming some relatives' or friends' cigars, and that he considered he had as much right to earn a commission from his brother-in-law or his uncle as any sion from the large manufacturers.

Thus you can see the benefits of the union label; its manifold uses to the fakirs can easily be seen: First, it draws dues out of the pockets of the working cigar-maker; secondly, it keeps him in line, so that the fakir gets his salary; thirdly, it aids the fakir in getting complessions for salling the size. ting commissions for selling the cigar of his boss, when he should be helping his fellow-worker throw off the chains of wage-slavery.

An Appeal.

Fellow Wage Slaves! Section Cincinnati, S. L. P., appeals to you to contribute your mite to help defray the expenses at the spring campaign. A full ticket has been placed in the field, and an aggressive fight will be made. Comrado Arthur Keep, of New York, has been engaged as organizer. Ward Clubs and Local Alliances will and must be organized. Signatures will have to be collected at left which requires head organized. Signatures will have to be collected, al lof which requires hard work and some money. Our small membership is contributing liberally, but the strain is hard on them, and we, therefore, ask you to do what you can. All moneys to be forwarded to Max Eisenberg, 61 E. Clifton, avenue, Cin-cinnati, O.

SAM WINAWER. FRED. PAUDORF, MAX EISENBERG. THEO, KAUCHER, PETER KROUBURGER, LUDWIG KNOEFELL, Campaign Committee

The proposed municipalization of city franchises, under middle class man-agement, and on the middle class plan, agement, and on the middle class plan, might be highly profitable to the middle class and its political agents, but could be of no benefit whatever to the wage-working people. It might even be high-ly profitable to the corporations, whose plants would no doubt be bought at cor-ruption prices, including all the water in their stocks.—From "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Program of the S. L. P."

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d st., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

FARM AND CITY.

Why and How the Farms are Depopulated, the Cities Congested, and the Labor Market Stocked.

The expropriation and expulsion of the agricultural population, intermittent, but renewed again and again, supplies the town industries with a mass of proletarians entirely unconnected with the corporate guilds and unfettered by them; a fortunate circumstance that makes old A. Anderson (not to be confounded with James Anderson), in served for markets. his "History of Commerce," believe in the direct intervention of Providence. We must pause a moment on this element of primitive accumulation. The thinning out of the independent, selfsupporting peasants not only brings about the crowding together of the industrial proletariat, in the way that Geoffrey Saint Hilaire explained the condensation of a cosmical matter at one place, by its rarefication at another. In spite of the smaller number of its cultivators, the soil brings forth as much or more produce after as before, because the revolution in the conditions of landed property is accompanied by improved methods of culture, greater pletely. co-operation, concentration of the means of production, etc., and because not only are the agricultural wagelaborers put on the strain more intensely, but the field of production on which they work for themselves becomes more and more contracted. With the setting free of a part of the agricultural population, therefore, their former means of nourishment are also set free. They are now transformed into material elements of variable cap-The peasant, expropriated and cast adrift, must buy their value in the form of wages, from this new master, the industrial capitalist. That which holds good of the means of subsistence holds with the raw materials of industry dependent upon home agriculture. They were thansformed into an element of constant capital. Suppose a part of the Westphalian peasants, who at the time of Frederic II., all spun flax, forcibly expropriated and hunted from the soil; and the other part, that remained,

turned into day laborers of large farmers. At the same time arise large establishments for flax-spinning and weaving, in which men "set free" now work for wages. The flax looks exactly as before. Not a fiber of it is changed, but a new social soul has popped into its body. It forms now a part of the constant capital of the master manufacturer. Formerly, divided among a number of small producers, who cultivated it themselves, and with their familles spun it in retail fashion, it is now concentrated in the hand of one capitalist, who sets others to spin and weave it for him. The extra labor expended in flax-spinning realized itself formerly in extra income to numerous peasant families, or maybe, in Frederic II.'s time in taxes pour le roi de Prusse. It realizes itself now in profit for a few capitalists. The spindles and looms, formerly scattered over the face of the country, are now crowded together in a few great labor-barracks, together with the laborers and the raw material. And spindles, looms, raw material are now transformed, from means of independent existence for the spinners and weavers, into means of commanding them and sucking out of them unpaid labor. One does not perceive, when looking at the large manufactories and the large farms, that they have originated from the throwing into one, of many small centres of production, and have been built up by the expropriation of many small independent pro-Nevertheless, the popular intuition was not at fault. In the time of Mirabeau, the lion of the Revolution, the great manufucturies were still called "Manufactures Réunies," workshops thrown into one, as we speak nelds thrown into one. Savs Mirabeau: "We are only paying attention to the grand manufactories, in which hundreds of men work under a director, and which are commonly called 'Manufactures Réunies.' Those where a very large number of laborers work, each separately and on his own account, are hardly considered; they are placed at an infinite distance from the others. This is a great error, as the latter alone make a really important object of national prosperity.

portant object of national prosperity.

The large workshops (manufacture réunie) will enrich prodigiously one or two entrepreneurs, but the laborers will only be journeymen, paid more or less, and will not have any share in the success of the undertaking. In the discrete workshop (manufacture séparée), on the contrary no one will séparée), on the contrary, no one will become rich, but many laborers will be comfortable; the saving and the industrious will be able to amass a little capital, to put by for a birth of a child, for an illness, for themselves or their be-longings. The number of saving and industrious laborers will increase, be-cause they will see in good conduct, in activity, a means of essentially better-ing their condition, and not of obtain-ing a small rise of wages that can never be of any importance for the future, and whose sole result is to place men in the position to live a little better, but the position to live a little better, but only from day to day. . . . The large workshops, undertakings of certain private persons who pay laborers from day to day to work for their gain, may be able to put these private individuals at their ease, but they will never be an object worth the attention of governments. Discrete workshops, for the most part combined with cultivation of small holdings, are the only free ones." small holdings, are the only free ones."
The expropriation and eviction of a part of the agricultural population not only set free for industrial capital, the laborers, their means of subsistence, and material for labor; it also created the home market. the home market.

Spectroscope of Our Own Country In fact the events that transformed

the small peasants into wage-laborers, and their means of subsistence and of labor into material elements of capital created, at the same time, a home market for the latter. Formerly, the peasant family produced the means of subsistence and the raw materials, which they themselves, for the most part, consumed. These raw materials and means of subsistence have now become commodities; the large farmer sells them, he finds his market in man-ufactures. Yarn, linen, coarse woollen sells them, he had a line in coarse woollen stuffs—things whose raw materials had been within the reach of every peasant family, had been spun and woven by it for its own use—were now transformed into articles of manufacture, to the country districts at once for markets. The many scattered customers, whom stray artisans until now had found in the numerous small producers working on their own account, concentrate themselves now into one great market provided for by industrial capital. Thus, hand in hand with the expropriation of the self-sup-porting peasants, with their separation from their means of production, goes the destruction of rural domestic industry, the process of separation between manufacture and agriculture.

And only the destruction of rural domestic industry can give the internal market of a country that extension and consistence which the capitalist mode of production requires. Still, the manufacturing period, properly so-called, does not succeed in carrying out this transformation radically and com-It will be remembered that manufacture, properly so-called, con-quers but partially the domain of national production, and always rests on the handicrafts of the town and the domestic industry of the rural districts as its ultimate basis. If it destroys these in one form, in particular branches, at certain points, it calls them up again elsewhere, because it needs them for the preparation of raw material up to a certain point. It produces, there-fore, a new class of small villagers, while following the cultivation of the soil as an accessory calling, their chief occcupation in industrial labor, the products of which they sell to the manufacturers directly, or through the medium of merchants. This is one, though not the chief, cause of a phenomenon which, at first, puzzles the student of English history. From the last third of the fifteenth century he finds continually complaints, only interrupt-ed at certain intervals, about the encroachment of capitalist farming in the country districts, and the progressive destruction of the peasantry. On the On the other hand, he always finds this peas-antry turning up again, although in diminished number, and always under worse conditions. The chief reason is: England is at one time chiefly a cultivator of corn; at another, chiefly a breeder of cattle, in alternate periods, and with these the extent of peasant cultivation fluctuates. Modern indus-try alone, and finally, supplies, in machinery, the lasting basis of capitalistic agriculture, expropriates radically the enormous majority of the agricultural population, and completes the separation between agriculture and rural domestic industry, whose roots—spinning and weaving—it tears up. It, therefore, also for the first time, conquers for industrial capital the entire home market.
—Marx's "Capital."

To the Miners in Prison at Wardner.

By Stanislaus Cullen, Spokane, Wash. Ye gave the lie to the lackeys who said, "they

Ye gave the lie to the lackeys who said, "they cannot unite,"
Like the chattel slave, Spartacus, you gave proof that we will fight.

Mealy-minded folk may whisper that you did a wicked thing.

To a was brewed in Boston harbor; treason! treason! to the king.

"The Right Divine must be held sacred," so they told those desperate Yanks;
History says George lost his colonies ten years later to those cranks.

John Brown struck at "vested interests" in the flesh and blood of men,
Yes, they hanged him-four years later history tells of Lincoln's pen.

You were foolish (like those Yankes); you were foolish (like those Yankes); you were foolish (like John Brown),
Freedom's pioneers ARE foolish—but they shake the tyrant's crown.

Give us a toast for the toiler; come, Socialists, fill up the glass: up the glass: uccess to our comrades (in prison and And success to the Cause of our Class.

There be things we have read; there be things we have heard; but this is the thing we KNOW-No class can be freed in thought and in deed, 'till CLASS CONSCIOUS it strikes the

blow.

blow.

We have acted like fools with our votes, we'll admit, but the Boston Tea Party came

admit, but the Boston Tea Party came first, and first, then we voted ourselves on the cannon's right end; with precedents we have been cursed.

After Brown went to death we gave Lincoln a chance, so Socialists fill up the glass, Our chains we will "lose," our world we will "gain," we will vote for the Cause of our Class.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it and renew when the trial-subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper-

Lectures.

FEB. 18.—George Hasseler, "Can Trades Unions Solve the Labor Problem?" 313 Gratiot avenue, Detroit. Mich.
FEB. 18.—Thos. Donahue, "Transition," Tex. dile Hall, Oincyville sq., Providence, R. I.
FEB. 18.—B. Hughes, "Blind Sampsons, Ancient and Modern," 414 E. Tat street, N. Y.
FEB. 18.—J. Warner Mills, "Initiative and Referendum," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street, Denver, Colo.
FEB. 18.—Miss M. V. Boyer, "The Material Interest of Working Women," Pythian Castle, 9094 Market st., San Francisco, Ca.
FEB. 18.—Thos. A. Hickey, "Mission of the Socialist Labor Party," 11 Warburton ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
FEB. 18.—Arthur Keep, "Socialism," at Club Rooms, 528 E. 11th street, New York.
FEB. 18.—B. Hughes, "Blind Sampsons, Ancient and Mödern," Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue, New York.
FEB. 18.—A. S. Brown, "The Class Struggle," at Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn's at Culb—Harry Carless, Fee Stereoption

Brooklyn.

FEB. 19.—Harry Carless, Free Stereopticon
Lecture, at Club Rooms, 98 Avenue C, New

FEB. 18.—Harry Cariess. Free Stereopticon Lecture, at Club Rooms, 28 Avenus C, New York.

FEB. 21.—"Socialism and Governmental Tyranny," 1068 Payne ave., cor. McHenry st., Cleveland, O.

FEB. 25.—E. B. Mercadier, "Legislation Against the Working Class," Pythian Castle, 369% Market st., San Francisco, Cal.

FEB. 25.—Prof. J. Q. Dealey, "Socialism, is it a question of Economics, Ethics or Politics," Textile Hall, Oineyville sq., Providence, R. I.

FEB. 25.—B. O"Toole, "The Irish Race, Past, Present and Future," 416 E. Tist st., N. Y.

FEB. 25.—"Modern Socialism," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa st., Denver, Colo.

FEB. 25.—Medica Meyer, "The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance vs. the A. F. of L.," 213 Gratiot ave., Detroit, Mich.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jenath

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am at a to comprehend what you Social mean by dividing the people into the different classes.

Uncle Sam-If you would only your own intelligence, you would come to be "at a loss."

B. J.—We have but one kind of pole—citizens, all equal before the U. S .- The devil you say!

B. J. (testily)--That's just what I av. U. S .- Mention one of these free

B. J.—I'll mention you a dozen: the suffrage; second, the right of any one to go into any pursuit he lies; third, our free schools; fourth, we ha all born equal, we have no lords with special privileges; fifth—

U. S.—That'll do. Let's take up the first. You are a motorman; you told me that last year you did not vote. Did you not want to?

B. J.—I wanted to, but could not

U. S .- Why not?

B. J.-Had to work.

U. S .- Why did you not drop work! B. J.-And lose my job and starred

U. S. (grabs B. J. by the nape of the neck, pulls him to a near pump as holds his head under while he pums a bucketful of water on B. J. has everywhen B. J. has recovered his breat U. S. proceeds)—That much for equality before the law No. 1. Much road does the written "equality" do you a in practice you can't avail yourself of it.

B. J. tries to dry his head.

U. S.—Now for No. 2. Do you libs standing ten and more hours on the front platform of a car, summer and winter at the starvation wages you complain about? B. J. (still drying himself)—No, I don't

U. S.-Why don't you go into the line?

B. J.-I haven't the capital.

U. S. (pulls B. J. again under to pump and gives his head another socing. When he has again recovered he breath U. S. proceeds)—You cannot exercise your functions unless you have capital or access to capital; you have none, and the only way you can ask none, and the only way you can access to capital is by selling yoursel at starvation wages to the capital You have no cloice. That much "equality before the law" No. 2.

"equality before the law" No. 2.
B. J. mops his head.
U. S.—Now for No. 3. Would you see have liked to go through college?
B. J.—Indeed, I would.
U. S.—Why didn't you?
B. J.—My parents were too poor; the even had to take me out of the grams school to help them earn a living.
II. S.—And the shoolhouse was on.

U. S.-And the shoolhouse was

all the time ready for you?

B. J.—Of course.
U. S. (pulls B. J. a third time to I pump and gives his head a third sing)—That much for "equality be

ing)—That much for "equality be the law" No. 3. Much good does a school do you or the abstract right go there if the social system you muder bars you from access the poverty. Now to No. 4.

B. J.—At any rate we have a supply a way that we want bundle a way.

that we must knuckle under— U. S.—Let's see. Must you workers not "knuckle under" bosses from early infancy, or edo what you want? Don't they you to sign away the rights the gives you to protection from injur-exchange of a crust? And, furt more, do you not know that our in America support more lords, and marquises than any Europe country? Who are the Duchas Marlborough, the Marchioness. Castellane, the Princess of Hatshit the Countess of Campotelles as scores of others if not American let esses who own our American proper and whom we must support with sweat of our brows, and who bully and have us clubbed and shot if a strike? (Pulis B. J. a fourth time was the pump and administers a soaking.) That much for "equalit fore the law" No. 4. Much good the absence of lords and dukes is constitution do us if practically are on our backs! Now go on with

No. 5.

B. J. (wet as a ducked hen and crest-fallen) — No, thank you starch is taken clean out of my starch is taken clean out

starch is taken clean out of my titles before the law."

U. S.—Now you may be able to me stand what Socialists mean by "classed the first the stand what Socialists mean by "classed the first the stand what Socialists mean by "classed the first the stand what Socialists mean by "classed the first own large capital constitute a class on needs not to work. They can live the work of those who do not own capital, because without land on machinery with which to labor, a cannot exercise his functions as work. Thus we have two classes: Firstidle capitalist class that has up the nation's wealth, and the working class, or proletarial alone does all the work and product all the wealth, but lives in povers. In between these two you have

In between these two you have middle clars. It consists of people have a little property, just ences keep them from working for other but not enough to compete with the follows.

but not enough to compete with tellows. This middle class is by the board rast. Catch on?

B. J.—I begin to see.

U. S.—All present political are conducted upon the class is lines of these three classes. Uyou perceive and understand three wheels in the mechanism of ent society you will be regularly in the cogs and squeezed.

DEMOCRACY.

What it is, and What the World of Crook Would Turn it Into.

By FRANK MACDONALD, Stoneham, Mass.

Democracy as a word has been expemocracy as a principle who found democracy as a principle who found democracy as a principle both inconvenient and "tyrannous." Its shade has been invoked by crooks, its holiness has been used by charlatans, and beneath its broad cloak most of the successful schemes of the really clever politician are hatched. If a man finds politician are natched. If a man finds the will of the majority stands in his way he has but to call on democracy, and he feels at liberty to over-ride the majority. If his plans for self-aggran-dizement come to naught, he files to disment come to haught, he hies to
democracy and sets the whole body at
defiance. It is the method of the boodling politician, and of the labor skate.
It is also the final resort and appeal of
the exposed misleader. It has its parallel in those people who find an excuse for a crime in a biblical text, and who can justify any sin which they wish to commit by reference to "sacred writ." They can also from the same source find condemnation for the short-comings of others, or they can blacken the honest acts of their opponents by the simple means of a few words that signify noth-

We have had much learned talk in the We have had much learned take in Party on the subject of democracy, and attempts have been made, under cover, to vitiate the Party's force and strength to vitiate the Party's force and strength. by resorting to the cry of "bossism."
If we follow these cries to their commencement, we usually discover that some man wished to scatter the force of the Party, to sap its strength, or to tie its hands, in order that he might escape the consequences of his own dishonesty. At the present time, compared with the at the present time, compared with the population of the country, we have few Sections and few members. We draw from the working class, and of necessity our funds are limited. This renders it obligatory for us to conduct our work to the most economical manner possible. The field is vast: the resources are small. Our work is all before us, and as the Our work is all before us, and as the Party grows, men once active drop off. Some die, some leave for parts of the country where there is no organization, others find that it is impossible to keep pace with the movement, and so they so, step aside. There is no talk of stopping our work when a man dies or go, step aside. There is no talk of stopping our work when a man dies or leaves the country. Yet there is a loss here. "Democracy" could not restore them, so it is not used. When, however, a man falls out of line, and the column still insists on advancing, "democracy" is trotted out, and the whole army must be turned back to "the spot where the hero was laid." He may have turned another read but "democracy" demands another road, but "democracy" demands that all go with him, or there is tyranmat all go with him, or there is tyranny in our organization. This rests upon
the assumption that the actions and will
of all can be bent to the whims of each
—a proposition manifestly absurd. It
exists, however, and is the greatest
weapon in the hands of the confusionist. It is the lucky foundation of that It is the lucky foundation of that ist. It is the lucky foundation of that didotic individualism that has wrecked most of the "reform" parties, and it is the beginning and the end of the conception of liberty that is so dear to the heart of the Anarchist.

The N. E. C.

The present formation of our National Executive Committee has been attacked on the grounds of its not being national, on the grounds of its not being national, and, therefore, not democratic. Its location in one city is not merely a matter of wilful choice: necessity played some small part in the action. Every plan to give it a more representative form has either taken away the execu-tive functions, or else has been so cumme and expensive that it was impersome and expensive that it was im-possible and wholly out of the question. Were we to select the members from werey State in the Union, the meetings would be few and far between, or the cost would be so great that it would take more money than the Party can raise. In the former case the work would be left to the Secretary, and the Party administration would be less re-presentative than it now is. In the sec-ond instance the drain would soon land in total inactivity.

Another plan broached is to have sev-

eral Sections control the body, but the advocates of this plan show their false premises in the word "control." It is not a matter of controlling the body, but of seeing that it does the will of the Party. Several Sections, or Sections from several States, or even all the Sec-tions in some of the States, would only carre to make the committee unwieldy, and, as a result, totally inefficient.

Basis of Democracy.

Just at this point, the advocates of so-called "democracy" come forward with the assertion, "The committee would be nore democratic." It would be no such the committee is representative of body. It is impossible that it should be antocratic if the body is democratic if the the committee is truly democratic. the real basis upward, and each is right or wrong as the base is that or wrong. If, with our present or-mination, our referendum, our mantes, our powers of initiative, we cantain a committee that is execure and democratic, then our form of place to commence work. No amount akering or changing can or will oder the superstructure sound if the roundwork is insecure. I venture to that that it is the very fact of the freeand the democracy of the whole has rendered it unattractive and by have, with that typical blindness the fakir, blamed the faliure of their is for the triflers and crooks. the takir, blamed the failure of their tempts upon the representative body, and of placing it where it belongs. As the Party grows and develops, it will, ne doubt, be expedient to change committee form. That time is not the tempt to the te its members or organs, none of its members or organs, none of its see are missing. It is not logic to hatitute for the legs of the child article legs, merely because the child's have not reached their full growth

maturity. On the contrary, an attio do so destroys part of the
"s functions. We are not, on the
hand, exotic, that we must be
fully fostered under glass. Our
is in the thick of the battle, and

it. We must have a committee capa-ble of carrying out the will of the Party. We must have a Party which knows its own will, and which understands when own will, and which understands when its committee obeys. We must have a committee that will not drain us financially, and as the present one costs little, as the history of the past year proves that it can carry out the will of the organization, and as the organization, brought to the point, understood its position and its needs, it seems that no change is yet demanded, and that until a demand does come for a change in our Party and committee orchange in our Party and committee or-ganization, it would be foolish to make

one.
That "People.s Voice" Dodge. The campaign orator, when he advances some doubtful or corrupt idea, or the legislator, when he forces through a pap bill for some capitalist or corporation, always insists that the "people demand it." The people may be ignorant of the nature of the bill. or they may never have heard of it, but it appears more democratic to announce that their ignorant silence is a demand. At the Kangaroo convention, it was asserted that the S. D. P. and the Kangaroo rank and file were yearning with tumultuous and cavernous yearns for fusion. Then the S. D. P. took the Kangaroos by the collar of the coat and the slack of the reputation, and kicked them slack of the reputation, and kicked them out the door. Led on by Mr. Hilquit, they are now, in the name of democracy, attempting to free the S. D. P. from the tyranny of their undemocratic leaders. The Kangaroo was the element in the Party which had a perverted idea of freedom and democracy. They want no executive, and, because we had an executive which resisted their Anaran executive which resisted their Anaran executive which resisted their Anat-chistic attempts, then the heart of the democratic ulcer was exposed. Now, when they have their own little follow-ing, they attempt to foist themselves on another party, and oust the Party leaders and substitute themselves. They recognize the fact that all is lost but honor—and that they never had. Still "democracy" will hide their sins: an "honorable compromise" will give them a chance to basely capitulate, and try again to work over their Anarchy and licentiousness under the guise of democracy. They are blind to insults; they are hardened to merited scorn, because their beloved democracy, or their for their beloved democracy, or their ignorance of the first tenets of organ-ization, their freedom—or liberty to ex-ploit and degrade all they contact—they have endured the contempt of the S. D. P., and, despite its refusal to fuse, they still cling around the door like the cur that has been kicked out. It is a fitting end to their career in the S. L. P., and the cringing, fawning, begging attitude that always marked their trades union

Daily People Major Fund.
Previously acknowledged from Daily
People Conference 425.00
Received from D. P. Conference, per
E. Siff. Fin. Sec'y 200.00
Received from Nat'l D. P. Committee,
per C. Petersen Cashler, total. 112.45

HENRY KUHN, Sec'y-Treasurer.

Directory

Of Organisations Represented in Section New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Sat-tirday, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 528 East 11th City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3rd Saturday, 8 P. M., at 23 Duane street, Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Ass. Dist.

1st, 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Monday, 8 P. M.,
at 261 Hudson street.
4th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., Assembly
Rooms, 177 East Broadway.
6th and 10th—Every Wednesday, 8 P. M., Club
Rooms, 528 East 11th street.
8th—1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8 P. M., Club
Rooms, 75 Ludlow street.
9th—1st and 5d Monday, 8 P. M., 346 9th ave.
12th—Every Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 184
Delancey street. Delancey street.

13th—let and 3d Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 15d
Delancey street.

13th—let and 3d Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms,
4ti West 39th street.

14th—Every Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms,
528 East 1th street.

15th and 17th—let and 3d Friday, 8 P. M., at
Club Rooms, 4ti W. 39th street.

16th—Every Tuesday, 8 P. M. Club Rooms, 98
Avenue C. Avenue C.
18th-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 P. M., Club
Rooms, 28t Avenue B.
19th and 21st-1st and 3d Monday, 8 P. M., at
2310 Broadway.
20th-1st and 3rd Thursday, at residence of M. Bull.—Ist and 3rd Inursday, at residence of M. Belz, 211 E. 28th street. 23d-2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 312 W. 143d street. 25th—ist and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms 4it E. Tits street. 27th—ist and 3rd Tuesday, 8 P. M., 788 7th avenue. 2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 242 E. 30th street.

30th-2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 P. M., at Club
Rooms, 1706 First avenue.

22d and 33d-Every Thursday, 8 P. M., Club
Rooms, 185 E. 109th street.

24th and 35th-Every Friday, 8 P. M., Club
Rooms, 45t Willis avenue.

Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
Branch 8 (Bohemian)—18t and 3d Wednesday,
8-P. M., Club Room, 414 E. 71st street.
Italian Branch—Last Sunday in month, 3 P.M.,
at 228 E. 108th street.
Slavonian Branch—Every Sunday, 8 P. M., at
559 W. 59th street.
Finlanders' Branch—Every Sunday, 8 P. M.,
at 559 W. 59th street.
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Ass. Dist.
2d—Every Thursday, 8 P. M., at Hall, Prospect
and Jay streets.
4th—lat and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 253
Greene avenue.
5th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 P. M., at 83 Bartelett street.
6th—Every Monday, 8 P. M., at 43 Ellery st.
7th—let and 34 Thursday, 8 P. M., at 1263
Third avenue.
10th—Every Sunday, 8 P. M., at Wurzler's
Hall, 315 Washington street.
12th—let and 34 Thursday, 8 P. M., at 427 12th street.
12th street.
12th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M.,
119 Franklin street.
15th—1st and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., cor. Manhattan avenue and Broadway.
16th and 18th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M.,
at 1818 Fulton street.
17th—3d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at 414 Quincy street. 19th-1st and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., at 192 Ever-

green avenue.

20th—1st and 2d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 112
Linden street.
21st District, Br. 1—2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M.,
at Schelliein's Hall, cor. Vermont and Atlantic avenues.

1st District, Branch 2—Every Friday, at 8 P.

1st District, Branch 1—Every Friday, at 8 P.

1st Mashington Hall, 93 Thatford avenue.

2st Nowaiski's Hall, 657½ Third avenue.

The Economics of Socialism.

By H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, \$1.20. It is quite common to hear people say they cannot read understandingly Karl Marx's "Capital," and the wall that stops them is his analysis of value and surplus value. Economics of Socialism" was written to popularize these two fundamental principles of Modern Socialism. It will serve as a good introduction to "Capital."

O "Capital."

O'Capital."

Surplus Value; Circulation of Commodities; Industrial Crises; Rent. Interest and Profit; The Final Utility of Final Utility.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 Best 226 Street, New York City.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it and renow when the trial-subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

At the last regular meeting of the Conference, held on Sunday, February 4th, Comrades H. Lightburn and M. Kleinberger acted as chairman and vice-chairman, respectively. The fol-lowing new delegates were seated: Twenty-sixth A. D., N. Y., A. Klein;

Section Hudson County, H. Schoeps.
The Evecutive Board reported, and all of its recommendations were concurred in.

view of Comrade Hickey's inability, on account of a fecture tour, to attend to his dúties as organizer, Comrade Lazarus Abelson, organizer of Section New York, was elected organizer pro tem. Stamps will be placed with him, so as to facilitate the sale

of these to organizations.

A committee from Excelsion Library Society appeared and asked for a quota of stamps on credit. The request was granted, and the society was asked to be regularly represented by delegates.

The Entertainment Committee, working in conjunction with that of Section New York, reported that the Grand Central Palace has been taken for a mammoth entertanment for the DAILY PEOPLE Fund with a high-class program, tickets for which will be at twenty-five cents. All friendly and Party organizations are requested to arrange no entertainments until this one shall be over, as it is intended to make this a gigantic success. The roll call showed the following

delegates present: From New York— 6th and 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th and 21st, 20th, 23d, 26th, 30th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th; Section Hudson County. Organizations whose delegates did not appear will please take notice.

Financial report—For stamps, 23d, \$5.00; 14th, \$24.00; 30th, \$12.50; 20th, \$5.00, New York; Section Hudson Co., \$3.00; toward expenses—14th A. D., N. Y., \$1.00; 34th and 35th A. D., N. Y.,

Sixteenth A. D. reported that the mass meeting held on Friday, February 2d, was a success, financially as well as agitationally, Comrades Daniel De Leon and Arthur Keep being the speakers. Such mass meetings will be held from time to time, as they also adver-

tise the Dally People to workingmen.

Delegates are instructed to bring lists of pledges and the payments made thereon, also to obtain printed notices for pledges from the organizer, L. Abel-

son, at 98 Avenue Q.

Delegates will remember that the Conference meets now every Sunday, at 3 p. m. sharp. Members of Executive meet at 2 p.m.

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Section has elected Hugh Richards, E. Vieweg and Frank Janke a Press and Correspondence Committee for the DAILY PEOPLE.

At last regular meeting, held on Sunax, July 11th, Comrade Adolf Klein acted as chairman. The following delegates were seated: Manhattan—4th A. D., Smoliansky, in place of Koblentz; 9th A. D., Doleman; 15th and 17th, Curran. A communication was received from New Jersey State Committee, and A. Committee of Comrades A. Klein, E. a committee of Comrades, A. Klein, E. Siff and Julius Hammer, elected to confer with Workmen's Publishing Association, and Board of Trustees of DAILY PEOPLE, and too take the necessary steps to establish the plant for the DAILY PEOPLE. Organizer T. A. Hickey reported that the National DAILY PEO-PLE Committee who have taken charge of all work for DAILY PEOPLE throughout the United States and outside of the territory represented by delegates in the Conference, has elected the following officers: National Organizer, T. A. Hickey; Cashier, Christian Petersen; Treasurer, Henry Kuhn, Further, that stamps, manifestos and other supplies have been sent out to all State committees. Com-rade L. Abelson was elected as Assistant Organizer for Daily People Con-ference. Executive Board reported, and its report accepted.

Entertainment Committee reported that they have a large hustling organization, working, as they do, in co-operation with the one of Section New York; that they spare no effort to secure the highest class of professional talent for the Grand Central Palace Mammoth Dally People Festival, and that they assigned \$200.00 for that purpose alone, intending to make it an entertainment seldom accessible at a dollar a ticket. At that Festival gifts will be sold and otherwise distributed; the Committee calls upon Comrades of New York and neighboring cities to send on such articles as can be spared, small or large, to the Entertainment Committee, at 242 E. 80th street. Upon their recommendation, delegates were instructed that no organization arrange any entertainments until after the Daily People Festival. Organizer was instructed to call a mass meeting of Party members, and such sympathizers as may be vouched for by them, for Sunday, Feb. 25th, at 2 p. m., for which purpose a capacious hall should be obtained, as Comrades of New York and neighboring Sections are expected to at-

Assistant Organizer reported that a Women's Daily People auxiliary will be organized on Thursday, Feb. 15th, at p. m., at 242 E. 80th street. Comra Tzemach was elected to Entertainment Committee in place of A. Weinstock, re-

signed.

Delegates were instructed to bring at next meeting names and addresses of Comrades who have in charge the collection of Daily People moneys of their respective organizations. Also to bring the lists of pledges, with amount bring the lists of pledges, with amount pledged, and part payments paid thereon. Organizer was instructed to have printed forms to be sent out to pledgers ready for delegates at next meeting of the Conference. Delegates were also instructed to have their organizations call mass meetings in their respective localities for the Dally People, at which no

mass meetings in their respective localities for the DAILY PEOPLE, at which no admission fee is to be charged.

Roll call showed the following organizations represented: Manhattan—Assembly Districts 4th, 6th and 10th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th, 16th, 19th 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th, 16th, 19th and 21st, 23d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th. Kings—12th, 17th, 20th, 21st, Br. 2, DAILY PEOPLE Club of 21st. Section Hudson County. Last

(Continued on page 4.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who preter w appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet; Don't write on tissue paper; Don't write with pencil; Don't write with a broom-stick, if

tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred; Don't crowd your lines; Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the

Don't abbreviate; Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;

Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings;

Don't write your signature as the' you wished to remain incognito; Don't write proper names so as to insure

the chances of their being misspelled; Don't write on sheets of uneven size; Don't take this ill.

A New Style of Making Hay While the "Sun" Shines.

A New Style of Making Hay While the "Sun" Shines.

To THE PEOPLE.—Through the medium of THE PEOPLE I ask the serious consideration of the members of "Big 6" to the following: Big 6 reports an unprecedented boom in the printing trade. It is stated that the requests of the bosses for men cannot be filled, and that only six or eight "out of works" are registered, instead of two or three hundred, as recently. 'And yet we are still assessed \$1.00 per week on account of the "Sun strike" whereas, if above statment is true, the "Sun" strikers are now working. Of about \$90,000 collected in this way, the only visible expenditure has been for "boycott" pasters, lawyers fees and expenses incurred by faked arrests. Even this "fighting" has cessed, but affairs are still being run for the "benefit" of the locked-out employees of the New York "Sun." Herewith ticket describing performance of Sunday evening, Jan. 25, 1900:

Grand Benefit in sid of the LOCKED - OUT EMPLOYEES of the New York "Sun." At American Theatre, 8th ave. and 42d street, Sunday evening, January 28, 1900.

The best professional talent will entertain. Full Symphony Orchestra.

It is rumored that no itemized statement of expenditure of this fund will be made, as do-

Full Symphony Orchestra.

It is rumored that no itemised statement of expenditure of this fund will be made, as doing so would "incriminate the officers" and render them "liable to prosecution," under the provisions of the injunction issued against the "Sun" strikers and the union officers.

Is it that the assessment is continued for the purpose of accumulating a fund with which "to fight capital with capital" or is it that we need more farms—there are certainly plenty of "farmers" in the union—; or is it that our union has been converted into a collection agency for the \$5-ady secret committeemen? It does look as if one does not need to be on a farm to make hay while the sun shines.

New York, Feb. 7.

Massachusetts Dumpees Dumped Some More.

To THE PEOPLE.—I see by the daily press that our quondam comrades, Usher, Goldstein & Co. have bogused—turned traitor. There are four members of the Party here—members at-large. On behalf of said members I desire to inform Usher, Goldstein & Co. that as far as we go we repudiate them in toto.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Feb. &

The Frenks' Langer at Canton, O., Kopie.

To THE PEOPLE.—According to Kang-Debs ources (Cleveland "Citizen") these gontlemen and reuring.—According to Kang-Dobs sources (Cleveland "Citizen") these gentlemen are making grand progress. They have "rented a hall and organized a flection"—with 5 or 5 members in this place. I don't know all of them, but here are their shining lights: Item—Harry Levin, butter and egg dealer, and "only Socialist in Stark County," item—John Flynn, painting contractor and landlord; Greenbacker, Democrat, Union Labor, Democrat again, Populist, Bryanite, now "Socialist."

the abstract
Item—Sam Feirman, sweat-snop
ufacturer.
Item—John Farrar, carpenter, contractor,
The knows as much about Socialism as a cow

who knows as much about Focialism as a cow about astronomy.

Item—Well, the others are of the same stripe. They were all members of our Section. We congratulate ourselves on having got rid of this element;—all "anti-boss" when they could not do the bossing. They are already in each other's hair. We wish them good luck. JOHN H. T. JUERGENS.

Canton, O., Feb. 5.

Scoring Points in Abineton, Mass. Scoring Peints in Abington, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—Our comrades have driven our rulers in this neighborhood almost crazy. We circulated a petition to call a special town meeting to adopt the Australian system of voting in town affairs. The powers that be were non-plussed when we filed the petition, and insisted on them calling the meeting. The meeting was held and we came off victorious. The wage-earners for once came up like men. We turned down the rulers at every point, even on parliamentary law, and gave them their own choice for president, too.

The S. L. P. Town Committee was organized in good shape on Jan. 2. The State Com-Abington, Mass., Feb. 3.

Abington, Mass., Feb. 1.

Bogus Assets Fail to be Improved by Dunning Letters.

To THE PEOPLE—A few days ago I received a bill for the Texas State Committee from the "Bogus" for weekly bundles of THE PEOPLE furnished previous to July 10th, 1889. Those fellows must either have money to throw at the birds, or are very hard up, because they waste so much postage trying to collect two dollars. I have never answered any of their communications, because I would not degrade the fair name of our official organ by addressing the "Bogus" as such. The Texas State Committee holds a clean receipt from THE PEOPLE, published by the Party for all copies received up to January 31, 1889, including the two months previous to July 10th. Being sure that the writer of those dune sorutilizes every insue of this paper very carefully. I hope he will now see the folly of trying to Auff us. We Texans are not so easily bluffed. FRANK LEITNER. Sen Antonio, Tex., Feb. 1.

Fearlessly Sound and Soundly Fear-less Speech the Best Remedy.

Fearlessly Sound and Soundly Fearless Speech the Best Remedy.

To THE PEOPLE.—I see a move on foot, though may be not of great depth, to further divide the people and precipitate bloodshed by erecting secret seats of judgment in the churches and have a portion of the people condemn another portion. What is to be done and where shall we strike? We should have some well-set plan.

I discovered one small affair of this kind and demolished it by telling them that if a man wanted my confidence he should have to give me his.

I was attacked publiely from the pulpit and a threat was made on my private character. The "godly" man claimed to be on the blind side of his god, where I could not look at him. He had his congregation frozen and was stating over them. I would like some information. What shall we do with these idolaters? Shall we demolish them by speaking the conscience of three-fourths of the people?

Chillicothe, O., Feb. &

[Other social systems have preceded the present capitalist system. The ex-periences made then are the experi-ences made now; as it was then, so it is now. When a social system becomes rotten-ripe for the scythe of the Revolurotten-ripe for the scythe of the Revolu-tion, the popular conscience is ready for the funeral, but the popular intellect usually lags behind the popular con-science. So long as this inequality be-tween conscience and intellect lasts, the downfall of the old is retarded. It is during this period that the pulpiteer

flourishes. As you wittily put it, he "freezes his congregation, and skates over them." Only fearlessly sound and soundly fearless speech and action will quicken their intellect; bring that abreast of their consciences; and the in-telligent action that will follow will

put an end to such outrages.

Preach Socialism boldly; gather the facts and batter the head of Capitalism therewith. The masses will soon thaw, and the pulpiteers who now skate upon them as the hirelings of the criminal capitalist class will soon fall in and get drowned, together with the capitalist system. So it has been done before; so must it be done again.—ED. THE

Microcephalousness of the Kan-

Microcephalousness of the Kangaroo.

To THE PEOPLE.—I have met people who
wonder how the Kangaroos can be as stupidly
visionary as they show themselves. The initiated do not wonder at this because they have
had ample opportunity to "size up" these people and "get a line" on their mental calibres,
which, by the way, is the smallest manufactured, as will be seen by a sample which
I herewith submit.

A certain one of these "Kangs," whom I met
some months ago at one of their outings, bepan to ridicule me and the other loyal S. L. P.
members of this Borough, because of our action in refusing to become outcasts on the
political field. He said: "That is just what
you will become, if you do not join us. You
will be thrown out of the Party. Why! you
of this borough are the only people who still
believe that there is any party outside of us.
All over the country every one is on our side.
We are the people! How can you few fellows support your N. E. C. with the few-cents
of dues which you pay! How can you keep up
your fake PEOPLE with no subscribers!
Where do you get all the money from? I tell
you, you had better join with us and come in
out of the cold."

To all of this I replied that it was all perfectly true, only that he was slightly migdin his grammar: that he had used the second
personal pronoun where he ought to have
used the first, and vice versa. Also that he
wanted to put a pair of shoes on me which
fitted him better, and if he did not believe it
then, to keep them a few months, and he would
find that he could then wear them.

The answer he gave me was that he was
right because the "Volkszeituns" said so!!!
But the world do move, and the "Kanga" see
that the metaphorical shoes have "come their
way," and they are with many grimaces preparing to don them.

C. OTTO FRANSECKY.

Richmond Borough, Feb. 8, 1900.

Richmond Borough, Feb. 6, 1900.

A Theosophic View.

A Theosophic view.

To THE PEOPLE.—Here is a good one! Mrs. Tingley, chief she-priest of the Theosophists, told a comrade that the principles of the S. L. P. were O. K. but that it was run by Jesuits, citing the Irish names as proof: Hickey, Curran, O'Fihelly, McDonald and the Spanlard De Leon.

We have rollicking fun imagining these comrades in cassocks, saying mass.

C. S.,

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 3.

Simply One More "Volksseitung" Forgery. To THE PEOPLE.—At the late Kangaroo Convention in Rochester, N. Y., there was read, according to the "Volkszeitung," a congratulatory telegram "from the German Branch of the S. L. P. of Holyoke, Mass." Now, then, it so happens that the Branch neither decided to nor did send any such telegram. Could you kindly indicate in THE PEOPLE how such a thing can come about?

Helvoke, Mass. Feb. 7.

Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 7.

LETTER-BOX.

(No questions will be considered that come a anonymous letters. All letters must carry bona fide signature and address.)

a bona fide signature and address.)

M. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.—The basis of representation at the Party's National Convention is by Congressional districts. It a Section has jurisdiction over one Congressional district only, it will send one delegate for every 1,000 Socialist votes cast there, and one additional delegate for every majority fraction.

If there are more than one Section in that Congressional district, the Sections therein located will have to join in the election of the delegation that they are entitled to.

If a Section has jurisdiction over several Congressional districts, then it is entitled to elect as many delegates as the total Socialist vote in all those districts amounts to; and if several Sections have jurisdiction over the same Congressional districts, such Sections have to jointly elect the delegation that the total Socialist vote in such districts, such Sections have to jointly elect the delegation that the total Socialist vote in such districts entitles them to. For instance, in the territory over which Section New York (often called Section Greater New York) extends, there are 15 Congressional Districts, with a total Socialist vote at the last general election of 14,236 votes.

Convention.

D. E. N., HOLYOKE. MASS.—Just so. And just because pallistives are so valuable, the pure and simple form of unionism is values. It affords no pallistives to the working-class. If it benefits amone, it is the labor fakir; at best it benefits some few privileged workers; but such benefit is wrought with injury to the class, and ultimately redounds against the few beneficiaries themselves.

The same thing holds good of "philanthropy," "reforms," etc., etc.; they claim to be pallistives, yet are none, at least not in the

pallistives, yet are none, at least not in the sensible sense of the term.

How long have you been reading THE PEO-PLE? This latter point was fully covered not later than in the issue of last Jan. 28, in the following item:

"The Mayor of New Rochelle, N. Y., having discovered that a large number of children in the town did not attend school for want of shoes, bought shoes and had the children sent to school:

the town did not attend school for want of shoes, bought shoes and had the children sent to school.

"Did this Mayor proceed upon the principle that wise physicians do in sight of a painful disease? Such physicians do in sight of a painful disease? Such physicians do not lose sight of present pain in their effort a cure the ill itself. They devote all proper attention to alleviating the present pain; but, being neither quacks nor scamps, they give not their whole thought to palliatives; least of all do they deliberately neglect the central ill and cause of pain, thereby affording themselves an opportunity to pose as 'assuagers of human sufferingi." No: the wise and honorable physician never loses sight of the central cause of causes; hand in hand with oplates, he marches upon?the stronghold of the disease, and seeks to overpower and overthrow it. Was that course adopted by the New Rochells Mayorality applier of shoe-oplates? Indeed not:
"As a Capitalist Rep-Dem. politician, the New Rochelle Mayor upholds the Capitalist system, whereby the children of the working class are in ever larger numbers kept from school for want of shoes, and for a thousand and one other reasons. He upholds that social system of infugity; thus, not only doing nothing to remove that central III, but doing his level best to continue it; and, while thus perpetuating the cause of suffering, he indulges in ostentatinue displays of 'relieving suffering."

"The harlotry that Capitalism turns every sentiment and principle of humanity into is the crowing feature of its turpitudinous existence."

J. F. D., EAST LIVERPOOL—Your matter

J. F. D., EAST LIVERPOOL.—Your matter was not received. Have no recollection of any such. Can you repeat it?

was not received. Have no recollection of any such. Can you repeat it?

P. S., BALINEVILLE, O.—Don't fall into the habit of seeking pritexts to escape doing what your common sense tells you ought to be done. The more foes and divisions of foes you attack, all the more affective will your arguments be. Do you imagine, for instance, you could make greater headway if you attacked the Republican party only, and let up "for a more favorable opportunity" on the Democratic party? Clearly not. To attack both rought up the arguments directed against each, makes each set of arguments clearer, and thereby more powerful. Therefore, the more crooks the Farty attacks, all the stronger is its post on. To attack one crook and let up on seals it, would rob your arguments of their logic. The power of the Party's attitude—and it is reconstry given a magnificent exhibition of that power—lies wholly in the logic of the attitus. This is what superficial observed that attacked, and why they gase with an inchessed.

A. L. ST. LOUIS; J. C. B., CLEVELAND, O. T. R., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: D. D., BUFFALO, N. Y., and S. V. R., NEW OR. LEANS, LA.—Your letters contributing counts to the indictment against the "Blue Label," and showing that the label does not protect you, eigarmakers, against the employer, but merely protects the employer's goods, and gives jobs to a set of fakirs, whom one of you justly terms "dirty loafers," have all been received and will be published seriatim. Just now the Boston incident had to be given the right of way. Your contributions will be all the more telling by being illuminated by Boston.

G. H. L., CLEVELAND, O.—If, instead of spending six closely written pages to betray your scorching intolerance and bigotry, you had bestowed some little space to deny, if you dared, that Bob Ingersoil was an upholder of the Capitalist system; or, if you had bestowed some little space is explaining how such an attitude was not generically and fundamentally different from that of Paine or Voltaire;—had you done that, you would have acted more seasibly. But probably you realised that such an undertaking would only prove our point all the more. Churchianity is not the root, it is a fruit of Capitalism. He who upholds Capitalism in this guneration, upholds Churchianity: If he does so unknowingly, so much the worse for his intellect, and his free "thought" proves itself no "thought" at all; if he does so knowingly, he is a whitened sepulchre, no better than the clergyman whom he derides.

T. D. J. NEW YORK—Any member of a

T. D. J., NEW YORK.—Any member of a Local Branch that appropriates moneys to the support of the "Volkszeitung" may protest, and if his protest goes unhereded, he can make it hot to the officers for mispriston of funds. Communicate straight with the Superintendent of Insurance. Such appropriations are a robbery of the branch's treasury and of the individual members.

V. T. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—There is not the slightest canger of capitalist rule being shaken, let alone thrown down, with the head of Toledo Jones as the battering ram.

W. S. D. SEATTLE, WASH .- 1. "II Prole-

w. S. D. SEATTLE, WASH.—1. "Il Prolatio" is it a year.

2. You had better inquire direct from "Workers' Republic," Dublin, Ireland.

3. There is no such thing as a "basis of representation" at the linernational Congresses. As far as the Congress twelf is congresses. As far as the Congress twelf is congresses. As far as the Congress twelf is congressed. It would not raise objections to receiving delegates from a State or national organization, and also delegates from a subdivision of the same.

LAWYER, CINCINNATI, O.—We are well aware of all that. There are, besides the present steps taken against the "Volkaseitung," a large number of others that can, and several of which are already in train to be taken. The present step is only preliminary, and has well accomplished its purpose. The "Volkassitung" WILL be amashed; itself is well aware of that. And it is about time. The thing has been a milistone around the neck of the Labor Movement in this vicinity. Its ignorance is crass, and its corruption cries to heaven.

F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.-1. The article and the subsequent clipping throwing light

lished in next issue.

2. There were sent out \$6.00 paid-for copies of the New Year's issue of THE PHIFLE, over and above the regular circulation. The regular circulation for that week was 15,000. So that edition was of 75,000 sold copies. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—It will be unnecessary to give separate answers to your several questions touching the late "National Convention" farce held in Rochester. The answers to all may again be pictorially condensed as below under the superscription:

THE RUSH FROM ROCHESTER.



E. T. I. YONKERS, N. Y.—Having been cut off from its former base of supplies, to wit, the S. L. P., by being kloked out, the "Volka-seitung" is now trying to suck an existence out of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. That paper has always been a dirty out of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. That paper has always been a dirty paralles by the working class. But you may rest assured that that won't steed it. Whatever organisation allows that paper to fasten upon it is bound to be dragged down under the sod whither the paper—a foot in the grave Sick Man—is traveling as fast as its rickety legal to the controller.

F. W., WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.—There is a Section of the S. L. P. in Hudson County—: Section Hudson County,—, extending over those towns. Inquire from the Organiser, Frank Campbell, 108 Reservoir Avenue.

"BLACKSTONE," BOSTON, MASS.—Your excellent letter on the recent Strasser & Massi-facturers' outrage on the cigarmakers of your town will be in next issue. For technical reasons we did not succeed in getting it is this time as we expected.

X. Y. E., NEW YORK.—The statement that "THE DAILY PEOPLE will appear on or about July ist," is not meant, by indefiniteness, to indicate a doubt as to its as all appearing. It means that the expression "on or about," used in a bona fide way, always means, to wit, that, while the exact date cannot yet be determined, the date of its appearance will be either a few days before or a few days after July 1. That the DAILY PEOPLE will appear on or about July 1, of this year, there is not now any doubt on.

A. E. J., EVERETT, MASS.—The statement on the situation in Massachusetts will be pub-lished as you desire. Could not go into this issue because the request eame too late; shall

Lecture, Entertainment & Ball 7th Assembly District Branch, s. L. P., BROOKLYN, This Saturday, February 17,

PARSHALL'S HALL, and Ave. & sard Sto. South Brooklyn. Comr. DANIEL DE LEON will speak.
The LORMA QUINTET will play.
The SCAND, BOC. SINGING SOCIETY of N. Y .

FREE LECTURES ARBANGED BY THE

TICKETS, incl. Hat Check, 15 CENTS.

Yorkville Agitation Committee / S. L. P.

Every Sunday Evening, S P. M at 414 E. 71st STREET. BUSISCIS FOR SUNDAY, PRESUARY 19TH:

Blind Samsons, Ancient and Mede LECTURER: BERNE. RUGHES. 40.

8th Assembly District, S. L. P., M. J. Entertainment and Concert

Compaign in the 8th for 1900, On Saturday, Feb. 17th, 1900, At CLUS ROOTS, 15: Delancey Stree TICKETS 10 CRNTS,

Billiard & Pool Tables Liberal Cash Die PRICES ... BILLIARD SUPPLIES P. BRUNNER & SON, 171 First Ave., N.Y.City.

Telephone Call, 1993 Spring.

JULIUS HAMMER

pol & see RIVINGTON ST. NEW YORK.

SERIO-COMIC PAGE.

From the History of the Colorado Labor Movements.

PUEBLO, Colo., Feb. 5.—Sunday, Jan-dary 5th, 1900, rolled around, bright, sunny and pleasant, and brought with it the announcement that a meeting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon would be held for the purpose of organizing a Federal Labor Union, which same emanated from the Central Fakiration of Labor in this "Pittsburg of the West." The fakirs of this burg have been organizing on a small scale, and trying to organize on a large scale, any and every old thing that came along and looked "easy." However, on the above named date some comrades of Section Pueblo, S. L. P., concluded to attend the meeting, and, if possible, cast a bout, so to speak, amongst, the "Colorado kind of Unionism" fakirs.

Before I proceed with the story, let me digress a moment and take a look at the personel of the gang. Foremost among them is D. C. Coates, Demo-popat the personel of the gang. Foremost among them is D. C. Coates, Demo-poprep stump speaker and "politics in the union," with a keg of beer in the back ante-room just before election; buffer for capitalism. Next is F. M. Hermond, "labor legislator," and common report hath it, that when he was running for office on the Demo-pop combination he kicked vigorously, because a scab, Graves, was on the ticket; being told to shut up or get off the ticket, he shut up. So much for a windbag whose every other word is a denunciation of scabs. J. L. Franke, chairman of a Democratic ward club and all-around "Jackass story politician" of the most degenerate "pure and simple" type. Otto F. 'Thune, Methodist-praying, patient-cure-all-pills for labor ills, editor of the "Courier." One Richardson, all-around plugugly and capitalist bunco steerer. These, together with a large retinue of lackeys, who do "small turns," were the stars. The economic knowledge of this gang is on a par with if not inferior to the usual ignorance turns," were the stars. The economic knowledge of this gang is on a par with, if not inferior to, the usual ignorance of all the stupids of this country. Witness: "The workingmen pay all the taxes"; "labor is entitled to a fair share for its work"; "no doubt a great deal of misery of workingmen is due to their consenting (?) to work on Sunday"; and so on to infinity. The imbecility of the speeches indicates an extreme case of "softness of the gray matter." But to the story again.

ACT I.

So, two o'clock, or a little after, found six of the comrades in the hall. The meeting proceeded as such meetings do. Hermond, the swell-head, essayed to blow about what high wages and short blow about what high wages and short hours they (the wage slaves present) could get if organized. He instanced the Cripple Creek district as being thoroughly organized and as conse-quently winning every demand made. He forgot to tell the true reasons of their success to wit secretive of laboratheir success, to wit, scarcity of labor-ers, desire of mining capitalists to make the best of their present prosper-ity streak, and the fire that wiped out Victor, one of the towns in the district, causing a boom in the building trades I might say, also, in passing, that he forgot to explain his own duplicity in standing on a capitalist party platform and ticket to catch workingmen's votes.

J. T. Franks was introduced and failed to tell his jackass story, which so surprised us that I will say no more except to remark that he had evidently "punished" so much "booze" that he could plead indifference to things in several and the lackase story in pargeneral, and the jackass story in par-

The following quotation from Richardson, whose turn came next, will do for him: "I have always got more out of a union than I put into it." (!?!?) The cat slipped out the bag unawares. Significant glances were cast about the room on the part of the fakirs to note the effect.

Then little Davy 'ad to 'ave 'is say, which I may say, was very carefully and guardedly said, due to the Socialist leaven in the audience. He knew them, and knew that he would yet meet his Waterloo from that source. Richardson must needs show his ignorance again, and so he did, in a style peculiarly his

own. Now comes the fun.

Coates arose at this stage of the game and said: "If there are any in the crowd who wish to ask questions regarding the organization I shall be garding the organization, I shall be pleased to answer them," which is, I believe, the first recorded instance outside of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, of the kind. At this I arose and said that, since they had met to organize, the first thing necessary was to find out the best form of organization, and that, if the would allow me the floor long enough to present my views completely. I would like to speak. After a good deal of head-scratching on the part of Coates, Richardson, et al., the following skit took place between Coates and my-

-What kind of organization do you wish to speak on?

I.—Ofganization in general. C.—Well—I—don't—know (dragged

out slowly). I.—If you won't do that, I will make my remarks in the shape of questions to

Ou.

C.—All right; go ahead.

I.—What is the greatest power that orks to the detriment of the working

class in its fight for economic freedom?

C.—I.—I.—don't—quite understand

I.—Power is power, is it not?

Yes.

Then what is the greatest power,

it.—Inen what is the greatest power, etc., (as above stated)?

C.—Well— I gu-ess—the commercial (?) and political power. ("Twas like being forced to give up something dear.)

I.—Leaving aside the commercial part of it, a political organization to cap-ture the political power is what we should be after getting, then, is it not? should be after getting, then, is it not:

C.—I knew you were after that. Now
why do you bother us? You Socialists
never stand to your business—etc.
Richardson jumps up and bawls out:
"I know you. You have no business
agitating for the Socialist Labor Party
in our meetings. Go call your own.

in our meetings. Go call your own.
You have no right to the floor. Sit
down." (He was chairman)
I.—That is all I want. (And I sat

However, a large number called for me to continue, and, after a minute or two I got up and said: "I came here with forethought and planned to get the door and present the principles of the

Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; and to show to the honest men in the room that they were being organized into this outfit to be skinned. You (to the fakir) will not give me time to do it. So I will leave you with a challenge to arrange a meeting and debate this question with any of you at any time." Upon this I started to leave. Pandemonium reigned. of you at any time." Upon this I started to leave. Pandemonium reigned. Hermond, 'he swell head "labor legislator," pushed me back, and Richardson, the plugugly, snapped out: "I'll throw you out of the window. See?" He was gently informed not to try it. Order was finally restored, and Hermond proceeded "to have it out with me" by stabbing forth, and, in a fit of petty rage, charged us all with being harborers of scabs (?) and took the usual turn of a fakir about "Dan De Leon,"

Comrade Elliot arose, and challenged him to specify an instance. He didn't stop for that. Not that chicken. So be it. The curtain drops.

ACT II.

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave, When first we practice to deceive."

The curtain is raised again at 8 The curtain is raised again at 8 o'clock in the evening of that same day. Coates, notwithstanding the fact that he is as ignorant of Socialist economics and teachings as a Rocky Mountain canary (burro), knows enough about the Socialist Labor Party, its members and tactics, to see in it the wielder of the knock-out blow, which will soon be dealt to his "poor and will soon be dealt to his "poor and simple" unions. Already in this city the Painters and Decorators' Union has pulled away from his corrupt Central Fakiration; already have the frauds be-Fakiration; already have the frauds begun to denounce one another. So in the evening, in order to "square" himself in the eyes of his dupes for his disgraceful connection with his satellites at the afternoon meeting, he came up to the meeting of Local Alliance 197 of the S. T. & L. A. I pass over the business of that meeting to the "Labor Question." After remarks by some three or four Comrades, the invitation was extended to any who wished to was extended to any who wished to speak, Coates took the floor, and, in one of those characteristic labor-fakir

of those characteristic labor-fakir speeches, talked of "harmony," "something now," "intolerance," etc., etc.
He started in by stating that he came up there expecting to get a roasting, and was sorry he hadn't got it. He harped about his honesty, his good intentions. He said that his paper was a private enterprise, and he could use it to suit himself and Mr. Thum; claimed that, despite the preceding, his was an exclusive labor paper and representative. sive labor paper and representative. "Oh! consistency, thou art indeed a jewel!" but, say, aren't confessions good

for the soul (?)
After the above, together with many other choice bits of information, he sat down. Comrade Schwegel arose and certainly did give him complete satis-faction as to his first remarks. Comrade Schwegel took him to task for supporting Thomas for governor in the last State election; for consorting with a disreputable gang of skates and fa-kirs in Denver, and for his many other crooked actions.

Coates tried to answer, but piled falsehood upon mis-statement. I will take one example. During the course of his remarks, Comrade Schwegel made the statement that he had never known Hamilton Armstrong, of Denver, another fake, to do an honest day's work, heing neingingless and the statement that he had never known that he had never known that he had never the statement that he had never the statement that he had never the statement that he had never he had never that he had never that he had never he had never that he had never he h being principally engaged in schemes to dupe the Union men. Coates took exception, and said that Hamilton Armstrong was at present working at his trade (book-binder) in the "News" office, this notwithstanding a previous report in his own paper, stating that Armstrong had been appointed Chief of Detectives of the Denver Police Board.

He was then asked by Comrade Elliot how he reconciled himself to the support of a Dem range paper between the sup-

how he reconciled himself to the sup-port of a Dem-rep-pop combination last fall. He stated that he and Mr. Thum had fixed that ticket up themselves for the two old parties, because they thought it was the best ticket for the workingman now. That they had done it without solicitation from any of the candidates, but, said he, "I did receive a few dollars for carrying an advertise. candidates, but, said he, "I did receive a few dollars for carrying an advertisement for Mr. Beaman." There you have a self-confessed sell out, like unto the N.Y. "Volkszeitung," when it published ads of Capitalist candidates. This advertisement, by the way, was a likeness of Mr. Beaman's phiz, and an attempt to show what a good union man he was underneath it. It might be proper for me to state here that Beaman was agent for the C. C. & I. D. Co., a branch of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., which company has been stigmatized by which company has been stigmatized by Coates' own paper as the worst labor-skinning institution in the State. It might also be of interest to those who read this to peruse the following, taken from the "Courier" (Coates' paper), of Oct. 20, 1899:

"There seems to be a disposition on the part of campaign managers this year to ignore the of campaign managers this year to ignore the newspapers. At any rate several of them have not yet been subsidized. The campaign managers will find that unless the newspapers take hold of the matter promptly and energetically, there will be preclous little interest taken in the election and a mighty light vote polled. Better make peace with the disgrunted ones."

If the ten't of distinct had a support the property of the proper If that isn't a distinct bid for the contemptible hire of a traitor, I give up

my guess.

I arose and proved, and compelled Coates to admit that he was ignorant of sound, true economics; and that, aside from his political corruption, in the domain of political science, he was as ig-norant of its true import as only one of his kind could be; that, therefore, aside from his crooked work, he was a fakir, because every time he appeared before the workers and attempted to teach them, he taught falsely, and was foisting something upon them which was not as he represented it. He made no attempt to argue the question, but contented himself with calling me "a

I have simply stated the bare facts, with cut little comment. No comment should be necessary. Any one who can't see the point must be "fearfully and

Comrades of Colorado and the nation must be up and at them—the fakirs—with redoubled zeal. Withhold no blow for fear of making an enemy; make no compromise with any one. Let the hammer fall on their heads. Speed the Social Revolution.

WM. KNIGHT.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it and renew when the trial-subscription excriptica expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Brekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—The Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover at Providence, R. I. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 360 Rich-mond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
147 East 23rd street, New York City.
(The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 a. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting, with Jos. H. Sauter in the chair. The financial report for the week ending February 10 showed re-ceipts, \$32.20; expenditures, \$163.80. Section Grand Junction, Col., submit-

ted a proposition aimed at aiding the propaganda of the Party by spreading its literature. Secretary instructed to look into the matter and enter upon the plan as far as means permit. Section Haverhill, Mass., reported the expulsion of James H. Murray and Morris Bell. Section Boston, Mass., reported the ex-pulsion of Martha M. Avery on a number of counts, the substance of all being treason to the Party; the Section also reported expulsion of Harry A. Goodwin for joining Debs Democracy and of Joseph Ballam for supporting Kanga-

The National Daily People Committee reported that cards, stamps and other supplies for the collection of funds to establish a daily paper, have been sent to the various State Committees for distribution among Sections and other bodies willing to collect funds. Sections are urged to do their utmost in collecting all they can; best results are obtained if each Section sets itself a task to raise a certain sum, not too low. and then strives to live up to the at-tainment of that task.

The National Board of Appeals re-

ported reinstatement of Jules Magnette who had been suspended for six months

by Section Essex County.
Secretary reported that blanks for general vote on place of holding national convention have been sent to State Committees for transmission to the Sections. Sections are urged to take a full vote, so as to secure a full ex-pression of opinion, and report promptly.

Charters were granted to new Sections t Plainfield, Conn., and Camden at Plainfield, County, N. J.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, a Recording Secretary.

MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the State Committee was held in St. Paul, February 5. Present, Spettel, S. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Hanson, Pedersen, Hammond, State Secretary Davidson; absent, Potter.

The replies of the membership to the two questions submitted showed 14 votes in favor of nominating only one candidate on the State ticket to 30 in favor of two candidates, and a unanimous vote in favor of nominating by general vote. Communications were presented from Red Wing, Henning, Winona. Simpson, Fersus Falls, Mora, Duluth. San Francisco, Milwaukee, New York. The State Secretary was ordered to secure and send to Winona a speaker to address an organization there. Section St. Paul reported having voted in favor of dissolving the Socialist Publishing Association; Minneapolis having already done so, it was ordered that said association turn its affairs over to the State Committee to be wound up. Nels J. Lynes, of Lalone, was elected member-at-large. The auditing committee reports financial accounts correct. Nominations for governor and for one elector were called for from the member-ship, Receipts 31.40. Appropriations, 314.39.

HAMMOND, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW JERSEY.

The City Convention.

The City Convention of the S. L. P. of Jersey City will be held on Tuesday, Fcb. 20th.

1900, at 531 Newark avenue, Jersey City. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming charter election.

FRANK CAMPBELL,

Chairman City Committee.

PENNSTLVANIA.

PFNNSYLVANIA.

To the Members of the S. L. P., in Allegheny County:—Section Pittsburg Headquarters, No. 131 Smithfield street, will be open all day on 176b. 22. Washington's Birthday. Entertainment will be provided for afternoon and evening, Comrade Coulter, of Homestead, having volunteered to be on hand with the largest phonograph in the county. All members are invited to bring their families and call the attention of all other comrades to this motice. We can all get together, and, while enjoying ourselves, draw up plans for the next fall elections, and compare the results of the municipal election, which will then be just two days past,

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

CITY CONVENTION OF THE S. L. P. AT MILWAUKEE WIS.

The City Convention of the S. L. P. of Milwaukee, will take place on next Saturday, February 24th. at 8,0 clock P. M., sharp, at Kaiser's Hall, on Fourth street, between State and Prairie streets. for the purpose of making nominations ar City Officials and Aldernen to be voted for on April 3d. Every comrade should be present. Non-members, having voted the Party's ticket at the last election, and readers of THE PEOPLE are entitled and requested to attend.

By order of the County Committee.

RICHARD KOEPPEL, Chairman.
A grand prize mask ball is arranged by the "Union Pleasure Club" for to-morrow, Saturday, February 17th, at the Vorwärts Turner Hall, corner Third street and Reservoir avenue. As the club has decided to turn over the entire surplus to Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., all comrades and "readers of THE PEOPLE" are cordially invited to attend.

Handsome prizes will be given to the best individual masks and groups. Admission, 50 cents for gentlemen and 25 cents for ladies. Tickets bought in advance, 25 cents for gentlemen and one ladies: ticket free with each gentleman's ticket. Tickets for sale in advance by janitor of Vorwärts Turner Hall; Henry Kroeger, 367 Third street; Henry Thielges, Shooting Park; John Ziel, N. W. corner Third and Calena streets; Becker's saloon, for. Third and Lidyd streets; Milwaukee Printing Co., Third street, opposite Schlitz's Brewery, and by all comrades. Groups and individual masks, competing for prizes, must be in the Hall no later than 9.30 c'lock. Groups must be composed of at least six persons.

Daily People Committee.

Under Fire.

(Continued from Page 1.)

gress, and no motions could be entercouncilman Corbin asked to be excused, and Curtis moved that all members be compelled to vote. Despite the protest of Tourtellotte, (Socialist), the Mayor reversed his decision, made two minutes are vivilled to the lash under the lash minutes previous, and, under the lash of Curtis, entertained and put the mo-tion before the vote was concluded.

Both those asking to be excused from voting, voted "No." The motion to "censure" was adopted by a vote of 11

to 7, Patrick refusing to vote.

After the vote was declared, Patrick said that "in this council there are atsaid that "in this council there are attempts being made continually to
squelch the minority and to deny them
their rights." Sparks wanted him
called to order at once, but Patrick refused to stop, and reiterated his words.
Curtis, foaming at the mouth, white
with important rage and trembling with

with impotent rage, and trembling with passion, declared steps should be taken to have Patrick expelled from the coun-While Curtis was shouting and throw-ing fits, the council found itself, in the midst of the excitement, passing a mo-

As the janitor was putting out the lights, he discovered on the floor a stack of resolutions, censuring Patrick on various grounds, but chiefly because he blocked Mr. Curtis's little games.

After adjournment, Mr. Curtis, representations of the state of the sta

sentative of law and order as he is, de clared his willingness to commit assault and battery, with intent to kill, upon the person of Councilman Patrick, also did he declare his intention to commit the assault in sundry ways and divers fashions.

Curtis did not cool down until his friends had taken him to the town pump and soaked his head and fed him several large doses of Bromo Seltzer, and ever since the meeting he has been seen scurrying round town palpitating with indignation, writing out more resolutions honoring Patrick.

The Socialists in the Council, being in a minority, are unable to get passed measures of vital importance to the measures of vital importance to the workers, but, being there, they are able to prevent "steals" such as are preva-lent in other citles, and day by day prove the truth of our statement that the capitalist uses the government to

The law-breaker has the habit of hating those who prevent his breaking the law, the criminal hates and censures the jury who convicts; the capitalist hates those who make the capitalist

prove his own unfitness for any posi-tion where rectitude is necessary. The Curtises, the Sparkses, and the Websters hate the Socialists, not for what the Socialists do, but for what hte Socialists prevent them from doing.

A resolution of censure coming from ich sources is, to hte working class, a certificate of good conduct, a badge of honor, and is a recognition of the fact that the Socialists are serving their class.

Daily People. (Continued from Page 3.)

named Section requested \$50.00 stamps on credit, and the request was granted. Financial Report:

	MANHATTAN:	
4th	Assembly District	\$ 2.50
6th	and 10th A. D.'s	15.00
12th	A. D	3.00
14th	"	6.00
	and 17 A. D.'s	10.00
	A. D	
23rd		
	:: ···································	8.00
26th	::	10.25
28th	***************************************	3.00
30th		17.00
31th	and 35th A. D.'s	7.55
	KINGS.	
17th	A. D	
20th	**	12.75
21st	" Br. 2	. 5.00
21st	" Daily People Club	5.00
	ion Hudson County	11.00
	Total	155 75

Following Districts reported pledges upon which, so far, payments have been

Manhattan. 6TH AND 10TH A. D.'S.

6TH AND 10TH A. D.'S.
Weislowitz
Gottlieb
Reyn
Hurowitz
Kriegler
Job
Dieterich
Metzer
Longfelder ITH A. D.,
Orange
Kleinberger
Steinherz
Gollerste; per 14TH A. D., NEW YORI
A. Orange
M. Kleinberger
A. Steinberz
A. Gollersterper
S. Pilout
J. F. Hunter J. F. Hunter.
S. Orange
S. Shechter
I. Kleinberger
C. Gaursie
16TH A. D. (Additional).

Max Stark Sam. Guttman
A. Frankel
L. Paul
Sam. Moshkovitz
L. Gutshet
J. Marsus
M. Stotzki
N. Jonas
D. Pasternak

| D. Pasteriak | 2.00 | 197H AND 21ST A. D. S. | G. Karig | 10.00 | S. Karig | 10.00 | S. Karig | 10.00 | Mahloney | 10.00 | Mahloney | 10.00 | Mahloney | 10.00 | Donai | 10.00 | Donai | 10.00 | Wisenfice | 10.00 | Wisenfice | 10.00 | Wisenfice | 10.00 | Mahloney | 10.00 | Donai | Dona

Weight
Graf
Körig
L. Karig
Eng
Lein
30th A. D., NEW YORK. 17TH A. D.

John Monson

Jos. Harkow

James Harkow

James Harkow

Jos. O'Kun

J. Epstein

S. Reswick

Conrad Ebert

21ST A. D., BR. 2. (Additional).

B. Silberstein

Burstein

Burstein

HUDSON COUNTY (Additional).

A. Mende

Next meeting of DAILY PROPLE Con-ference will be on Sunday, Feb. 18th, at 3 p. m. IULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

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SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., MED every first and third Surday, at 2 P. M. Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard St. Organia J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street. THE N. J. STATE COMMITTEE, B. L. meets first Sunday each month, 10 A. M., headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Chip. Springfield aye., Newark, N. J. Address comunications to John Hossack, 105 Principal Ave., Jersey City, N. J., Sec'y.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in the last of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P. Headensters, 284 Asylum street, Room 10. City Comittee meets 1st and 3d Tuesday; Branch 2 (German), 1st Monday; Branch 2 (American, 2d and 4th Monday each month, at 8 p. m.

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANCH & 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. General SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Gen st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectus and discussion on questions pertaining Socialism every Monday, at 8 p. m., ex the fourth Monday of each month, which reserved for a business meeting. Everyba-welcome. Bring friends along.

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HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquares 32d and 33d A. D., 163 E. 109th st. But meetings every Tuesday. Free reading open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30. Subsett for this paper received.

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SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 1 meets first and third Sunday of every month at 10 A. M., at Linnea Hall, 119 Atlanta avenue, Brooklyn.

PROGRESSIVE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION L. A. St. S. T. & L. A., meets every first Friday evening in the month a. 142 Delancey st. 460

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